

FOR PRIVATE CIRCULATION.]

The Vestry of the Parish of Chelsea,

IN THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX



PROCEEDINGS

RESPECTING THE APPOINTMENT OF,

AND

R E P O R T S

FROM, THE

SANITARY COMMITTEE,

1866.

Ordered to be Printed, for the use of Members,
November 13th, 1866.

London :

PRINTED BY PITE & SON, 37, CHEYNE WALK, CHELSEA,
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PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD.

AT a Special Meeting of the Vestry of the Parish of St. Luke, Chelsea, held in the Vestry Hall, on Tuesday, the 31st day of July, 1866, at Three o'clock in the Afternoon, under and by virtue of the Metropolis Local Management Act,

PRESENT—

Mr. Livingston,	Mr. Rhind,
„ Armstrong,	„ Kingsbury,
„ Finch,	„ Garner,
„ Cox,	„ Ludlow,
„ Foy,	„ Wain,
„ Richards,(Churchwrdn.)	„ Leete,
„ Oxford,	„ Rabbits,
„ Callow,	„ Gurney,
„ Hall,	„ Birch,
„ Dunkley,	„ Breun,
„ Hagger,	Dr. Diplock,
„ Jones,	Mr. Miller,
„ Smith,	„ Williams,
„ E. O. Symons,	„ Cattle,
„ Hopwood,	„ Sansum,
„ Cuthbertson,	„ Fisher,
Rev. Gerald Blunt,	„ T. Symons,
Mr. Cook,	„ Goss,
„ Thirst,	„ Mowels,
„ Quiller,	„ Cook,

Mr. Yapp.

Mr. Livingston having been called to the Chair;—

* * * * *

The Clerk laid before the Board the following communication, and stated that he had sent a copy of the Orders in Council to every member, with a note, calling his particular attention to the same —

Diseases Prevention Act, 1855.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall,
25th July, 1866.

Sir,

I am directed by the Poor Law Board to state that the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council having, by an Order dated the 14th July instant, directed that the provisions of the Acts for the Prevention of Diseases should from and after the date of that Order be put in force within the whole and every part of England, have since deemed it fit to issue Directions and Regulations for the carrying out of the provisions contained in the 6th section of the 18 and 19 Vict. c. 116.

I am directed by the Board to transmit to you a copy of these regulations for the information of the Vestry of the Parish of Chelsea, and to request immediate attention to the same, so that in the event of the epidemic appearing within the Parish, the Regulations may be immediately put in execution by the Vestry.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

To the Clerk to the Vestry
of the Parish of Chelsea.

RALPH A. EARLE,
Secretary.

The Directions and Regulations referred to :—

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,

The 21st day of July, 1866.

BY THE LORDS OF HER MAJESTY'S MOST
HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Present:

LORD CHANCELLOR.

LORD PRESIDENT.

LORD PRIVY SEAL.

MR. SECRETARY WALPOLE.

GENERAL PEEL.

MR. CORRY.

WHEREAS the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, by an Order made the 14th day of July instant, in exercise of the powers given by "The Diseases Prevention Act, 1855," and the Amending Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter seventy-seven, did order and direct that the provisions contained in the said Acts for the prevention of diseases should, from and after the date of that Order, be put in force within the whole and every part of England:

And whereas the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council have thought fit, under the authority conferred upon them by the said first cited Act and all other Acts in such behalf, to issue certain directions and regulations, to be in force within the Metropolis so long as the provisions aforesaid shall be in force under the said Order:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred upon them by the above named Acts, the Lords of the Council order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows, that is to say:

I.—*Preliminary.*

Preliminary
arrangements.

Forthwith on the issuing of the present Regulations, the Clerk of every Vestry or District Board (as the case may be) under the Act of the Session holden in the eighteenth and nineteenth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty, shall summon a special meeting of the Vestry or Board, in order that the present Regulations may be brought before them, and that the Vestry or Board may make, as they are hereby required to do, such preliminary arrangements as will enable them if sudden need shall arise, to carry the following regulations into immediate effect; and the Vestry or Board at such meeting shall direct the Clerk, by circular letters of request addressed to all legally qualified Medical Practitioners in the Parish or District, and in such other

ways as the Vestry or Board may think necessary, to take measures for causing the Vestry or Board to be made acquainted with any presenee of Cholera, or unusual amount or severity of Diarrhœa in the Parish or District, or any part of it, if such be existing or should thereafter exist; and the Vestry or Board if apprised of any such presenee of Cholera or Diarrhœa shall thereupon forthwith, so far as the circumstances require, do the several things hereinafter ordered.

II.—*When Cholera is in a Parish or District.*

Meetings.

1. Every Vestry or Board shall make arrangements for meeting, where the disease is actually prevailing, daily, either in a body or in one or more Committees, according to the exigencies of the Parish or District, for the purpose of exercising the powers conferred upon them by the Act.

Place of Meeting.

2. The meetings may be held at the ordinary Board-room, and where necessary, at such other places as shall appear to be most convenient for dealing with the disease, and the Vestry or Board shall cause proper minutes of all proceedings to be made and duly recorded.

Medical Officer of Health.

3. The Medical Officer of Health shall, as far as practicable, attend the meetings of the Vestry or Board, and of its Committees, to render his advice thereat, and shall superintend all the medical arrangements for preventing and treating the disease.

Appointment of Medical Visitors and Assistant.

4. In each Parish or District in which Cholera is present, or, if the quantity of work to be done renders it desirable to subdivide the parish or district, then in each of such subdivisions, a legally qualified Medical Practitioner shall be put in charge of the Parish or District or subdivision for the medical purposes of these Regu-

lations; and to each such Medical Practitioner (hereinafter named the Medical Visitor) shall be allotted such Assistants as the Vestry or Board see fit.

Such Medical Visitor, where practicable, or, in other cases, one of his assistants, shall at least once daily visit those places assigned to him which are inhabited by the poorer classes and wherein the disease is, and shall there inquire at every house as to the existence of Diarrhœa or Cholera, and shall enter in a book to be kept for the purpose the facts as to all cases he may meet with, and shall without delay give, or take the proper steps for causing to be given, all necessary medical assistance to the sick. And the Medical Visitor or Assistant shall when visiting the places assigned to him, be provided with medicines for immediate administration in urgent cases, and shall be held to be in medical charge of all cases of Diarrhœa or Cholera with which he may meet until he is relieved by such other provision for their medical attendance as may be made or sanctioned by the Vestry or Board.

Their Report.

5. Such Medical Visitor shall, by transmitting his above required book, or otherwise, report daily to the Medical Officer of Health the result of his own and his Assistants' inquiries, and shall report any nuisances which he or they find existing in any premises visited by him or them, and shall make such suggestions as to the state of the Parish or District as he shall deem advisable.

**Visitors to
report cases of
destitution to
the Relieving
Officer.**

6. The Visitors shall, where they find it expedient, communicate to the Relieving Officer of the District any case of destitution requiring relief, which is not entered in his relief list; and such Officer shall forthwith visit the same and give such relief as in his judgment the case shall require.

To provide
dispensary
stations.

7. The Vestry or Board shall provide a sufficient number of Dispensaries, to be open night and day, at convenient places within their Parish or District, with an adequate supply of such medicines, medical appliances and disinfectants, as their Medical Officer of Health shall recommend, and with a legally qualified Medical Practitioner or skilled Assistant always in attendance at each; and such medicines, medical appliances and disinfectants, shall be dispensed without charge by such Medical Practitioner or Assistant to persons bringing orders for the same from the Medical Visitors, and to other persons who apply for immediate medical treatment. And the names and addresses of all such applicants shall be sent to the Medical Visitor of the place in which they reside.

To supply
medical aid to
poor Cholera
patients

8. In every case of Cholera or Diarrhœa, where the patient is not under medical care and treatment, the Vestry or Board shall cause medical assistance to be rendered with the utmost expedition, and such aid and comfort, nourishment and accommodation as the circumstances of the case will admit, with the object of restoring health.

To provide
nurses

9. The Vestry or Board shall provide competent Nurses to aid every Medical Visitor in his attendance upon the patients suffering from the disease.

To provide
hospitals in
certain cases.

10. When the Medical Officer of Health recommends, the Vestry or Board shall, with as much dispatch as practicable, provide fit and proper accommodation for the reception of such patients as have no home, or cannot be properly treated at home, and may with advantage to themselves be removed, and shall cause the same to be provided with all appliances, medicines, furniture, and other things necessary for the emergency, and shall appoint a legally qualified Medical Practitioner, with or without Assistant, as the case may require, to attend to the same.

To provide for
the separation
of the sick
from the
healthy in the
same dwelling

11. If Cholera or Choleraic Diarrhœa exist in any dwelling whereof the Medical Officer of Health reports that the sick and healthy cannot therein be properly separated, the Vestry or Board shall forthwith cause adequate accommodation to be procured for the reception of the healthy; and, when the Medical Officer of Health recommends that the sick person shall not be removed, but that the healthy shall be removed from the same room in which the sick person is lying, the Vestry or Board shall cause the other inmates of such room to be removed to some convenient place of reception.

To provide
disinfectants
and to cause
things and
places to be
disinfected.

12. The Vestry or Board shall, in dwellings where Cholera or Diarrhœa exists, cause proper disinfectants to be used in sufficient quantities for the purpose of disinfecting the discharges from the sick, and the bedding, clothing, and other things thereby infected, and the utensils and privies in which such discharges may have been received.

To cause in-
fected goods to
be destroyed.

13. The Vestry or Board shall cause every article of clothing, bedding or furniture, which shall have been infected with any such discharge, and which they shall find incapable of being speedily disinfected, to be forthwith destroyed, the Vestry or Board within a reasonable time replacing all such articles, or paying the reasonable value to the owner.

To procure
good water
in place of
that which
is polluted.

14. If it be shown to the Vestry or Board that any drinking water used in their Parish or District is polluted, they shall take measures, with as much expedition as possible, for procuring wholesome water to be supplied in its stead, so far as the case requires, to the inmates of the houses in their Parish or District, and for preventing, as far as possible, the further use of the polluted water. And every Vestry or Board owning or

having possession of any waterworks for the supply of water shall cause the reservoirs, cisterns, pipes, pumps, and other apparatus belonging thereto, to be carefully examined, cleansed, and purified, and other necessary measures to be taken, so that the water may be supplied without impurity.

Provision for
burials.

15. The Vestry or Board shall make due arrangements with undertakers, and with the proper authorities of the churchyards, burialgrounds, and cemeteries of their Parish or District so that coffins may be ready to be supplied immediately on demand, and interments speedily take place in the cases of deaths arising from Cholera or Diarrhœa; and the Vestry or Board shall, when informed of any such death, cause the corpse to be buried with the earliest possible despatch.

Assemblage of
persons at
waking the
dead prohi-
bited.

16. Where any death shall occur from Cholera or Choleraic Diarrhœa, no collections of persons shall assemble in the room where the corpse is, and no "waking" of the dead shall be allowed.

Corpses to be
kept separate
from the living

17. The Vestry or Board shall cause the immediate removal from any room which living persons inhabit, of the corpse of every person dying from Cholera or Choleraic Diarrhœa, until the time of its interment, and shall cause such means to be adopted for preventing the spread of infection from the corpse as their Medical Officer of Health shall recommend.

To take pre-
cautions as to
ships and
vessels lying
within their
Parish or
District.

18. If the Vestry or Board shall be informed that Cholera or Choleraic Diarrhœa exists, or within three days previously has existed, in any Ship or Vessel which may be lying within their Parish or District, they shall cause the same to be forthwith visited, inspected, and otherwise dealt with, according to the circumstances of

the case, in like manner as if it were an inhabited house on shore, and shall give all such medical and other directions in reference to the persons in such Vessel or Ship, as shall be requisite for preventing the spread of the disease, and for the disinfection or disposal of any things which may be infected or may have been exposed to infection, subject always to the provisions of any Order of Council issued under the Quarantine Laws for the time being in force in such Parish or District.

Statistical re-
turns to be
obtained.

19. The Clerk of the Vestry or Board shall every Monday, send by post to the Medical Officer of the Privy Council a return of the number of new cases of Diarrhœa or Cholera which have during the week ended on Saturday midnight last come under the cognisance of the Vestry or Board, and of the number of recoveries, and the number of deaths, with such other particulars as such Medical Officer shall from time to time require. The return shall be in the following form, or to the like effect :—

Parish or District.
*Weekly Return of cases of Cholera and Diarrhœa for
the week ending on Saturday last.*

New attacks during the Week.....
Deaths during the Week.....
Recovered during the Week
Total number of Cases now under Treatment

Date 1866.

(Signed,)

*Clerk to the Vestry
or Board.*

To publish
notices.

20. The Vestry or Board shall, from time to time as they shall find expedient, issue, publish, and distribute in placards, hand-bills or other communications, such admonitory notices to the owners and occupiers of pro-

perty within their parish or district as to the provisions of the Acts for the Removal of Nuisances as shall appear to be requisite, and in a like manner publish all such medical advice and such directions and instructions as in their judgment shall be necessary, to afford aid to persons attacked with Cholera or Diarrhœa, or for the carrying of these Regulations into execution, and inform the public what special arrangements have been made for affording medical or other assistance in the Parish or District.

General Order
and exhorta-
tion for aid to
the Vestry or
Board.

21. All Officers, Assistants, and Servants of the Vestry or Board are ordered, and all Medical Practitioners and other persons inhabiting within the Parish or District of the Vestry or Board are requested, to supply information and to give their aid to the utmost of their ability to the Vestry or Board in the execution of these regulations and directions.

ARTHUR HELPS.

ORDERED that the Clerk do address circular letters to the Medical Practitioners in the neighbourhood requesting them to inform the Vestry of the presence of Cholera or Diarrhœa in the Parish.

The Clerk stated that in anticipation of this order, he had prepared the following circular for instant delivery to the persons thereafter named :—

July 31st, 1866.

Sir,

I am directed by the Vestry of this Parish, acting under the order of the Privy Council, to request your co-operation in checking the spread of Cholera, by making them acquainted with the existence of any cases of Cholera or Diarrhœa in your practice.

Enclosed I forward to you Forms, on which such cases may be returned ; and I have to request that as soon as cases of

Cholera or any unusual spread of Diarrhœa occurs in your practice, you will be good enough to fill up one copy daily, and enclose it in one of the stamped envelopes sent herewith, until the disease shall have entirely subsided.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
CHAS. LAHEE, Vestry Clerk.

The Form referred to :—

RETURN OF CASES OF CHOLERA & CHOLERAIC DIARRHŒA.

By

The day of 186

I. CHOLERA.

Name or Initials.	Age.	Sex.	Address.	Remarks.

II.—CHOLERAIC-DIARRHŒA.

Name or Initials.	Age.	Sex.	Address.	Remarks.

III.—ORDINARY DIARRHŒA.

TOTAL CASES.....

Messrs. Baber and Fyfe, 112, Brompton Road,
M. Baines, Esq., 11, Cranley Place, Onslow Square
Messrs. Barnes and Powell, 182, King's Road.
Mr. Blundell, 1, Royal Avenue Terrace.
Chas. G. Brown, Esq., M.D., 88, Sloane Street.

- G. Brown, Esq., Kensall Green.
 H. Brown, Esq., 1, Charles Street, Lowndes Square.
 G. J. Bulloek, Esq., M.D., 12, Manor Street.
 T. Cahill, Esq., M.D., 9, Albert Terrace, Knightsbridge.
 J. S. Christian, Esq., 1, Thurloe Place.
 G. V. Coates, Esq., 1, Westbourne Street.
 L. T. Cumberbatch, Esq., 25, Cadogan Place.
 J. C. Cumming, Esq., M.D., 1, Cadogan Place.
 B. Daniel, Esq., 17, Oakley Street.
 R. T. Daniell, Esq., 437, Fulham Road.
 C. Davis, Esq., 191, Fulham Road.
 John Denny, Esq., 1, Sumner Terrace.
 W. Dickinson, Esq., 37, Sloane Street.
 Thomas Dickinson, Esq., 33, Sloane Street.
 J. G. Dudley, Esq., M.D., 71, Belgrave Road.
 Robert Ellis, Esq., 63, Sloane Street.
 W. Faxon, Esq., 7, Onslow Place.
 J. R. Frazer, Esq., 47, Hans Place.
 M. Galeani, Esq., M.D., 6, Walton Place.
 F. Godrich, Esq., 449, Fulham Road.
 F. Godrich, Esq., Jun., 12, Sydney Place.
 F. S. Haden, Esq., 62, Sloane Street.
 W. Hall, Esq., 120, Brompton Road.
 H. Harness, Esq., 105, Fulham Road.
 Jas. Hayward, Esq., Surgeon, Cancer Hospital.
 R. S. Hopewell, Esq., 12, Beaufort Street.
 Henry Jay, Esq., 50, Sloane Street.
 Thos. Keen, Esq., 209, King's Road.
 Jas. Langhorn, Esq., 227, Brompton Road.
 A. Leggatt, Esq., 13, William Street, Lowndes Square.
 A. S. May, Esq., The Dispensary, 41, Sloane Square.
 Dr. McIntosh, 84, Brompton Road.
 J. R. O'Brien, Esq., M.D., 17, Thistle Grove.
 W. V. Pettigrew, Esq., M.D., 7, Chester Street.
 E. V. Pollard, Esq., 26, Brompton Crescent.
 E. W. Pollard, Esq., 1, Brompton Square.

V. Poulain, Esq., Queen's Elm.
 Geo. Pratt, Esq., 313, King's Road.
 G. Rawbone, Esq., 186, King's Road.
 G. H. Rentzsch, Esq., 83, Leader Street.
 R. W. Sannemann, Esq., 13, Cheyne Walk.
 J. P. Scatliff, Esq., M.D., 132, Sloane Street.
 D. Smith, Esq., 64, Sloane Street.
 J. P. Smith, Esq., 75, King's Road.
 Edw. Starling, Esq., 2, Sumner Terrace.
 Dr. Sturgess, 85, Wimpole Street.
 R. Synnot, Esq., M.D., 16, Eaton Terrace.
 Thos. Taylor, Esq., 70, Ebury Street.
 Martindale Ward, Esq., M.D., Markham Square.
 John Whitmore, Esq., 124, Sloane Street.
 J. H. Williams, Esq., 8, Royal Avenue Terrace.
 Neville Wood, Esq., M.D., 19, Onslow Square.

The Medical Officer of Health being present, read his Report, as follows :—

23A, Bruton Street,
 Berkeley Square, w.
 31st July, 1866.

To the Vestry of the Parish of Chelsea.

Gentlemen,

1. The Mortality Returns for the fortnight ending the 21st inst. were not unfavourable; although somewhat above the average. The death-rate bore most severely on young children, of whom 25, or more than one third of all the deaths, were under one year of age. The deaths from diarrhœa have been remarkably few. None were recorded in the early part of June: from the 9th to the 23rd there were 3: from the 23rd June to the 7th July 4: and in the succeeding fortnight 7. At the same period, the diarrhœa deaths have usually reached to about 5 a week; they were therefore decidedly somewhat below the average. In addition to these, epidemic diseases caused the death of 5 children, viz., 1 from small pox, 3 from

hooping cough, and 1 from scarlet fever. The births of 38 boys and 49 girls were recorded during the fortnight.

2. The Returns of the Parochial Medical Officers like those of the Registrars do not indicate the presence of any large amount of diarrhœa. Taking as a basis of comparison the average of the last 4 years, I find that for the week ending June 9th, there was only 1 case recorded against an average of 2; on the 16th none, the average being 3; on the 23rd one, the average being 5; on the 30th 2, in place of 4; on July 7th, 10 in place of 7; on July 14th, 7 in place of 10; and on the 21st, 17 against 15.

3. The Registrar General in his weekly return has likewise recorded no unusual mortality from diarrhœa. But cholera has appeared in an epidemic form in London. By the kindness of Dr. Farr, of the General Register Office, I am able to submit the following record of cholera deaths in 1866, and in the corresponding weeks in 1854 and 1849.

CHOLERA DEATHS.

WEEK ENDING.	1866.	1854	1849
June 9th.....	3	2	22
„ 16th.....	3	1	42
„ 2nd.....	1	1	49
„ 3th.....	6	...	124
July 7th.....	14	1	152
„ 14th.....	32	5	239
„ 21st.....	346	20	678
„ 28th.....	904	133	783

The list includes all cases of a choleraic character, as well as those more distinctly Asiatic cholera: and the most remarkable circumstance connected with the present outbreak is the sudden rise in one week from 32 deaths to 346; and the the absence of diarrhœa which generally occurs as a precursor as well as a concomitant of epidemic cholera.

4. With reference to the pumps throughout the parish, I find that out of the list submitted to me by the surveyor, in

11 cases the water has been contaminated at least on one occasion, that in 4 more, although the water has never been complained of, yet old and dilapidated sewers are in such proximity as to render the chances of contamination very great. This leaves only 6 cases in which an analysis of the water may be necessary before coming to a positive conclusion at a future period. Meanwhile, I am personally so convinced of the danger of foul drinking water, that I would urge on the Vestry as a matter of prudence, to close all the pumps during the epidemic. In my opinion, no water drawn from the London gravel is safe at such a time.

5. My attention has been called by the Medical Officer of Health for Paddington, to the open ditch running across the fields from Kilburn Lane to the Harrow Road. I believe the owner of the field may be called on to cleanse the ditch from time to time, and I think it might be advisable in reply to the complaint from Paddington to do so now. Perhaps it might be referred to the Committee of Works to consider whether any part of the ditch can be advantageously covered.

6. I have recommended proceedings to be taken under the Local Management Act, to cause the removal of the sunk cistern at North Cottages, Green Street, and the substitution of a wholesome water supply. This water though derived from the Water Company's Mains, is nearly as subject to contamination as the street pumps, and has been on two occasions so contaminated within a very recent period.

7. Since your last meeting an order has been issued by the Privy Council, under the authority entrusted to them by the Diseases Prevention Act, making provision against an outbreak of Cholera. The Vestry, will I believe have no difficulty in adopting the suggestions with reference to the preliminary steps prior to the advent of the disease. But I think it is equally important, at once to proceed with the further arrangements which are to be made, when it has already made its appearance. For although I can say positively that the suspicious cases have on investigation proved not to be epidemic

Cholera, and that from extensive enquiries, I have ascertained that diarrhœa is rather less prevalent than usual at this time of year, yet it may burst upon us at any moment, and our machinery should be in complete readiness to be put in motion. That machinery consists as I understand it, chiefly of two parts, viz., an organized system of visitation to seek out and treat the cases of disease in its earliest stage, and stop its progress, and a central directing power.

With reference to the latter, I may perhaps be permitted to suggest the necessity as it appears to me of powers being delegated to a Committee for this emergency. In the first place, the necessary delay in summoning the whole Vestry might cause the loss of precious time which could never be again recovered; and in the second place, the necessity of a quorum of nine for the transaction of business would probably bring matters to a dead-lock, when it was requisite that the meetings should be held daily. All the requirements of the Privy Council Order, may, as it appears to me, be carried out by a Committee, and I conceive that the orders are meant for the guidance of such Committees, even when the Vestry or District Board is named in the Order. I trust that such a Committee may be formed, and that it may consist of men who while they command the confidence of the Vestry will also have sufficient leisure and energy to devote themselves to the daily labour involved in the appointment.

With reference to the daily visitation of the houses of the poorer classes, my views have been long matured, and my plans arranged; and I would now venture to submit them for your consideration. The time when Cholera can be effectually treated is in its early stage, and the purpose of the visitation is to find out the cases of premonitory diarrhœa, and attempt to arrest them before they pass into Cholera. The poorer classes are too ignorant or too engrossed to go out of their way to seek relief for themselves, and therefore relief must be carried to their doors. With this idea, I have long since prepared a list of the places requiring house to house visitation,

and with the facts of previous epidemics before us, it will not be difficult to determine how many individuals it will require to go over the whole district daily. These persons must be provided with some medicines for immediate use, and tickets for the dispensaries. Young medical men who have not commenced practice would be the most suitable for this work but I would not leave the more severe cases in their hands, when the developed disease is one so difficult to manage. Over every two or three such assistants, a visitor (as he is called in the Privy Council Order) should be placed, by whom the daily work of the assistants should be laid out, to whom they should make their reports, and who should take medical charge of every serious case reported by the assistant, whether Cholera or choleraic diarrhœa. The visitor is required by the Privy Council Order to report daily to the Vestry (or the Committee), and he must be held responsible for carrying out the work through the agency of his assistants. He ought to be therefore a man of acknowledged position, and intimately acquainted with the district over which he is placed; such knowledge being absolutely necessary to direct his assistants, who, it may be presumed, are ignorant of the locality.

It is of the greatest importance that the two classes should act harmoniously together, and it would seem most natural that the subordinates should be to a certain extent nominated by their superiors. It is also of immense importance that the subdivision of districts, and the selection of medical men should be at once proceeded with, in order that the whole machinery may be in readiness; but it is not yet necessary that it should be set in motion, that the visitation should begin, or the salaries that may be fixed on, commence. We have yet to wait for the appearance of the epidemic—but the Committee ought to be prepared as soon as this intelligence reaches them to begin their operations at once. It may be suggested that this plan contemplates a larger staff than the Vestry may be disposed to engage. In reply to this, I would only say that there is a certain definite amount of work to be

done—a fixed number of houses and rooms to be visited daily, whether it be known beforehand or not, that diarrhœa exists in the court or house or room; and that by selecting young medical men for this work, you obtain the cheapest skilled labour which you can employ: further, that it is necessary to have a certain number of a superior class to direct their action. Men who are in a position such as would justify the Vestry in appointing them to the charge of Cholera cases, men of skill and experience cannot be expected to undertake the drudgery of knocking at every door in a given court or alley, and asking whether any of the family have got diarrhœa—and yet this is just what must be done if the disease is to be held in check. Experience has amply proved that a house to house visitation, even when conducted by persons unskilled in medicine is of far greater value in saving the lives of persons attacked by Cholera, than when the cases are neglected in the early stage, and the most consummate skill is applied to their subsequent treatment. The place for the superior is quite as clear as that of the subordinate. His must be the head to direct, and on him the responsibility of all the graver cases will rest, but he must not be expected to do the drudgery of house to house visitation, which of course must be neglected, when calls of greater urgency demand his presence elsewhere.

The appointment of dispensaries, of a Hospital for the treatment of cases of Cholera, and other details will each require mature consideration, but must, in my opinion, be to a certain extent subordinate to the selection of visitors, and may be postponed till after their appointment.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. W. BARCLAY, M.D.

Medical Officer of Health.

With reference to the subject No. 4 in the Report now read,

It was moved by Mr. Cox,

Seconded by Mr. Smith, and

RESOLVED, that all the parish pumps be disabled from use.

It was moved by Mr. Smith,

Seconded, and

RESOLVED, that the Chelsea Water Works Company be asked to provide a water supply by means of plugs in lieu of the pumps for the use of the poor gratuitously, and if they demur, that they be asked upon what terms they will do so.

With reference to the subject No. 5 in the Report now read,

RESOLVED, that the owner of the field between Kilburn Lane and Harrow Road be required forthwith to cleanse the ditch running across the same, and to keep it clean in future.

RESOLVED, that it be referred to the Committee of Works and for General Purposes to consider and report whether any part of the open ditch running across the fields from Kilburn Lane to the Harrow Road can be advantageously covered.

RESOLVED, that the Motion of which Notice has been given for this day be now made.

Pursuant to Notice—

It was moved by Mr. Armstrong, and

Seconded by Mr. Cox,

That preliminary to the presenee of Cholera or Diarrhœa in this Parish, a Sanitary Committee of nine members be appointed, under the 5th Section of the Nuisances Removal Act, to act with the Medical Officer of Health, with power when the disease is actually prevailing, to meet by adjournment, daily if necessary, without notice, and to take all steps they may consider necessary for the Health of the Parish; two to be the quorum. That the Committee record their proceedings in a separate Book, and that such Book be laid

upon the table at Vestry Meetings. That the ordinary Sanitary business of the Vestry be transferred to, and all communications respecting such business laid in the first instance before, such Committee.

Whereupon an Amendment was

Moved by Mr. Finch, and

Seconded by Mr. Hall,

That a Committee be appointed to carry the regulations contained in the Order of the Privy Council of the 21st July, 1866, into effect, and for the purpose of exercising the powers conferred on this Vestry in relation to the matters therein and thereby referred to.

The Motion and the Amendment being by leave of the Board withdrawn, it was

RESOLVED, *nemine contradicente*—That preliminary to the presence of Cholera or Diarrhœa in this Parish, a Sanitary Committee of nine members be appointed under the 5th Section of the Nuisances Removal Act, to act with the Medical Officer of Health, with power, when the disease is actually prevailing, to meet by adjournment, daily if necessary, without notice, and to take all steps they may consider necessary for the Health of the Parish; two to be the quorum. That it be referred to the said Committee to carry the regulations contained in the Order of the Privy Council of the 21st July, 1866, into effect, and to exercise the powers conferred on the Vestry in relation to the matters therein and thereby referred to. That the Committee record their proceedings in a separate Book, and that such Book be laid upon the table at Vestry Meetings. That the ordinary Sanitary business of the Vestry be transferred to, and all communications respecting such business laid in the first instance before, such Committee.

Pursuant to Notice—

It was moved by Mr. Armstrong,

and seconded,

That the following Members form such Committee, viz.:

Messrs. Armstrong, Birch, Cox, Cuthbertson, Fisher, Hall, Jones, Livingston, and Oxford.

Whereupon an Amendment was

Moved by Mr. Finch,
and seconded,

That the following Members form such Committee, viz.—The Chairman, Mr. Livingston; from Ward No. 1, Messrs. Cox and Flack; from Ward No. 2, Dr. Diplock and Mr. Jones; from Ward No. 3, Messrs. Quiller and E. O. Symons; and from Ward No. 4, Messrs. Armstrong and Leete.

The Motion and the Amendment being by leave of the Board withdrawn, the following named Members were proposed to serve upon the Committee, and a show of hands was taken in respect to each name, the result being declared by the Chairman to be as follows:—

For Mr. Armstrong	30
„ Birch	32
„ Cuthbertson	33
„ Fisher	31
„ Hall	32
„ Jones	24
„ Livingston	37
„ Oxford	27
„ Smith	23
„ Finch	33
„ Dr. Diplock	35
„ Mr. Richards (Churchwarden)	32
„ Quiller	23
„ Hagger	26
„ Rev. A. G. W. Blunt (Rector)	36

Mr. Hall having requested that the name of Mr. Armstrong might be substituted for his own—

RESOLVED, that the following Members form such Committee, viz.:—The Rector, Messrs. Armstrong, Birch, Cuthbertson, Dr. Diplock, Messrs. Finch, Fisher, Livingston, and Churchwarden Richards.

RESOLVED, that the Committee be summoned to meet to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock.

August 28, 1866 (4 and 5).

It was moved, seconded, and
RESOLVED, that the Report of the Sanitary Committee be now read.

Read the Report, which was as follows:—(*Here followeth the First Report, which is printed at page 27*).

It was moved by Mr. Fisher,

Seconded by Mr. Sydney, and

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, that the Sanitary Committee be authorized and empowered to make payments for Sanitary Matters, to draw cheques, to order works, and to make use of all the powers of the Board for enforcing the due performance of all Contracts.

August 28, 1866 (28).

Read a letter as follows:—

“ 35, Oakley Square, Chelsea,
August 17th, 1866.

“ My dear Sir,

“ As I hope the organization of the necessary course of proceeding in case our parish should be invaded by Cholera is now settled by the Sanitary Committee, I shall feel obliged if you will ask the Vestry to appoint another in my place, as I can no longer give the time for so frequent an attendance as is required by the present ter-hebdomadal meetings. I shall probably be in Cornwall during this next week or I would not trouble you.

“ Believe me,

“ Yours very truly,

“ THOS. B. DIPLOCK.

“ C. Lahee, Esq.,

“ Vestry Hall, Chelsea.”

It was moved by Mr. Armstrong,
seconded, and

RESOLVED, that Dr. Diplock be discharged from further attendance upon the Sanitary Committee, and that Mr. Cox be elected thereon in his place.

August 28, 1866 (35).

Read a letter as follows :—

14, Clifford's Inn,
“ 25th August, 1866.

“ Dear Sir,

“ I find business engagements which cannot be postponed prevent my attending the Sanitary Committee continuously as I wish, and I have therefore to request the Board will appoint some other Member in my place.

“ Yours faithfully,

“ W. NEWTON FINCH.

“ Charles Lahee, Esq.,

“ Vestry Hall, King's Road, Chelsea.”

It was moved by Mr. Fisher

That the name of Mr. Brookfield be substituted for that of Mr. Finch.

The Motion being withdrawn before being seconded,

It was moved by Mr. Jones,

Seconded by Mr. Dunkley, and

RESOLVED, that Mr. Finch be discharged from further attendance upon the Sanitary Committee, and that Mr. Sydney be elected thereon in his place.

November 13, 1866 (3).

Read a Report as follows :—(*Here followeth the Second Report, which is printed at page 33*).

The Clerk reported that the Home Secretary had confirmed the Lodging House Regulations, that Messrs. Ashton and

Pickering had accepted the cheques drawn in their favour in settlement of their accounts, and that Mr. Lowe had been ejected from the house No. 109, Manor Street.

It was moved by Mr. Hall,

Seconded by Mr. E. O. Symons, and

RESOLVED, that the proceedings of the Board in respect to the Sanitary Committee, the First Report, and this Second Report, be printed for the use of Members, and that the further consideration of the Report now read be adjourned.

FIRST REPORT.

28th August, 1866.

To the Vestry of the Parish of Chelsea.

Gentlemen,

We, whose names are hereto attached, of your Sanitary Committee, in laying before you the Minutes of our Proceedings to this date, beg to present the following Report for your information—

1. Since our appointment, on the 31st July last, we have met upon twelve occasions, and have been attended on each by the Medical Officer of Health and the Vestry Clerk.

2. Our chief care has been, preliminary to the presenee of Cholera in the Parish, to take all the preparatory steps indicated in the Orders of the Privy Council. Thus we have subdivided the Parish into five parts, corresponding with the Medical Districts under the Poor Law, and have appointed one Medical Visitor, with two assistants, to each.

3. The gentlemen so appointed are as follows ; the salaries of the Visitors being 10 guineas, and of the Assistants $3\frac{1}{2}$ guineas per week :—

<i>Medical Visitor.</i>	<i>District.</i>	<i>Assistants.</i>
Dr. Daniel	South	Mr. Turner Mr. Powell
Dr. Ward	North West	Mr. W. Keen Mr. Dodsworth
Mr. Blundell	South East	Dr. Davidson Mr. Stephens
Mr. Harness	North East	Mr. Jackson Mr. Armstrong
Mr. Brown	Kensal Green	Mr. I. Brown Mr. Riehes.

4. As some of the skilled assistants are compelled to take up their residence within the parish, we have allowed them £1. 1s. per week each for lodgings.

5. We have also appointed the following free Dispensary Stations, which it will be observed are fairly distributed over the whole district.

No. 1, Bretten Terrace	(Mr. Bartlett)
„ 47, Cheyne Walk	(„ Young)
„ 199, King's Road.....	(„ Hickey)
„ 53, ditto	(Messrs. Lowe and Wylde)
„ 139, Fulham Road	(Mr. Jones)
„ 23, Brompton Road.....	(„ Pickering)
„ 154, Sloane Street	(„ Ashton)
„ 40, Lower George Street ...	(„ Bygrave)
Kensal Green	(„ Brown)

6. We are happy to state that it was not until Wednesday last, the 22nd instant, that we felt justified in setting this staff in motion. The Medical Returns of that day, however, which contained several cases of Choleraic Diarrhœa, besides several deaths reported to us verbally by Dr. Barclay and Members of the Committee, together with the fact, reported to us by the Medical Officer of Health, that ordinary Diarrhœa was on the increase instead of the decline as usual at this time of year, and the change from cool to much warmer weather, appeared to require us to take that important step, and a well organized system of house to house visitation is being now carried on.

7. The Medical Visitors have our authority, in addition to the supply of the ordinary Medical aid to poor patients, to provide them with such nourishment as they may think necessary, with the object of restoring health.

8. By the kindness of the Metropolitan District Railway Company, who have liberally placed at our disposal without

charge some of their houses before pulling them down for their works, and the co-operation of the Board of Guardians in promising the use of beds and bedding, we can provide hospital accommodation at a few hours notice, should such be unhappily needed. We have also made the arrangements for speedy interment indicated by the Order No. 15.

9. At the same time we have taken steps of the most practical kind to prevent the disease from establishing itself in this parish. A staff of men have been placed under the direction of the Inspector of Nuisances, for the purpose of cleansing and disinfecting the dwellings of the poor. In this way, to Saturday last, 1271 houses have been entered, the courtyards, basements, cellars, and kitchens cleaned, all accumulations removed, the water-closets, drains, and sinks flushed, and disinfectants poured down, and the water butts and cisterns thoroughly cleaned. In this work we have to acknowledge thankfully the co-operation of the Chelsea Water Works Company. An account of the outlay has been carefully kept, in case we should hereafter think it desirable to charge the owners with it. The Dust Contractor has been required to empty all the public or common dustbins three times a week, and a man has been specially appointed to see that he does so. The public have been advised and cautioned in matters of cleanliness, food and drink, clothing, &c., and a large number of compulsory notices have been issued. The Surveyor has been instructed, in addition to the daily flushing of the Sewer Gullies, ordered by your Board, to trap such of those in District Sewers as can be trapped with safety; and the Metropolitan Board of Works are, at our request, trapping those of Main Sewers.

10. During the month we have directed the issue of 276 Notices, the requirements being in most cases attended to. In 29 cases it has been found necessary to direct the Surveyor to do the works at the expense of the Owners of the Property;

and in a few cases to proceed before a Magistrate for the enforcement of penalties. We are glad to be able to report that the man, Tyler, who, since April last, has set all sanitary Law at defiance, has at last reaped the penalty of disobedience by an imprisonment of 14 days.

11. We have called upon the Police Authorities to prevent, in this parish, the Nuisances referred to in the Police Act, and we contemplate appealing to the Home Secretary on some points which retard our action.

12. Since our appointment the Sanitary Act, 1866, has become law; and we have made use of it in requiring the periodical cleansing of Stables and Mews, for failure in which there is a continuous penalty of £1 per day.

13. The Home Secretary has, at our request, by notice in the "London Gazette," declared the 35th Section of that Act in operation in this parish; and by virtue of it we propose to issue Regulations for the following matters:—

1. For fixing the Number of Persons who may occupy a house or part of a house which is let in Lodgings or occupied by Members of more than one Family :
2. For the Registration of Houses thus let or occupied in Lodgings :
3. For the Inspection of such Houses, and the keeping the same in a cleanly and wholesome state :
4. For enforcing therein the Provision of Privy Accommodation, and other Appliances and Means of Cleanliness, in proportion to the Number of Lodgings and Occupiers, and the cleansing and Ventilation of the Common Passages and Staircases :
5. For the cleansing and limewhiting at stated times of such premises.

14. It would assist us in the execution of our onerous duties if we were further empowered ; and we recommend accordingly :—

“That we be authorized and empowered to make payments for Sanitary Matters, to draw cheques, to order works, and to make use of all the powers of the Board for enforcing the due performance of all Contracts.”

All which we submit.

H. S. ARMSTRONG.

ALEX. LIVINGSTON.

J. FISHER.

ABEL F. F. BIRCH.

SECOND REPORT.

November 9th, 1866.

To the Vestry of the Parish of Chelsea.

Gentlemen,

We the undersigned Members of your Sanitary Committee beg to lay before you our Second Report.

1. In our former Report, which was presented on the 28th August, we gave particulars of the appointment of the Medical Staff, and stated the reasons which induced us to direct the commencement of their operations on the 22nd of that month. As the whole staff, consisting of Medical Visitors, Assistants, and Chemists, were under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health, and as all their Reports and Returns were directed by the Orders of the Privy Council to be made to him, and were only cursorily placed before us, Dr. Barclay has, at our request, prepared the valuable Medical Report for your information which accompanies this, and forms the Appendix A.

2. By the 19th of the Orders of the Privy Council the Clerk of the Vestry was required every Monday to send to the Medical Officer of the Privy Council a return of the number of cases of Cholera or Diarrhœa which had occurred during the preceding week, and so long as the medical machinery enabled him to do so, the Returns were duly made; they are given in the Appendix B. On the 31st August, on the motion of Mr. Birch, seconded by Mr. Sydney, we resolved, having regard on the one hand to the expense being incurred by the parish, and on the other to the grave responsibility resting with us, to consider specially on the following Monday the advisability of putting a stop to the operations of the Medical Staff; and this question occupied us on each occasion

of our meeting until we felt justified, on the 18th September, in dispensing with the services of the Medical Visitors and Assistants; and by continuing the Dispensary Stations open, and making an arrangement for the treatment of the more severe cases by the Parochial Medical Officers at the cost of the Vestry, were enabled to effect a great reduction in the weekly expense, at the same time that every poor sufferer was, we believe, promptly and effectually relieved. Happily even this modified arrangement is no longer necessary. On the 20th October, with the advice and concurrence of Dr. Barclay, the services of the Medical Officers were discontinued, and the Dispensary Stations closed. A correspondence with the Medical Department of the Privy Council, as to the propriety of dispensing with the Medical Staff, took place, which we attach to this Report (Appendix C).

3. Following the instruction conveyed to us by your Resolution on the 28th August (No. 5), we have made the following payments:—

	£.	s.	d.
Dr. Daniel, Medical Visitor	42	0	0
„ Ward ditto	42	0	0
Mr. Blundell ditto	42	0	0
„ Harness ditto	42	0	0
„ Brown ditto	42	0	0
„ Powell, Assistant	14	14	0
„ Turner ditto	14	14	0
„ W. Keen ditto	14	14	0
„ Dodsworth ditto	14	14	0
Dr. Davidson ditto	14	14	0
Mr. Stephens ditto	14	14	0
„ Jackson ditto	14	14	0
„ Armstrong ditto	14	14	0
„ I. Brown ditto	14	14	0
„ Riches ditto	14	14	0
Carried forward	357	0	0

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward	357	0	0
Allowance for Lodgings	10	10	0
Dr. Ward, Medical Officer	3	15	0
„ Williams ditto	3	5	0
Mr. Dickinson ditto	6	2	0
„ Brown ditto	13	10	6
„ Bartlett, Dispenser	23	11	0
„ Young ditto	16	11	8
„ Hickey ditto	32	15	0
„ Wylde ditto	27	19	0
„ Jones ditto	21	17	6
„ Bygrave ditto	31	6	0
„ Brown ditto	54	1	2
Burial Fees, &c.	5	17	6
Undertaker	3	15	6
Meat, Groceries, Wine, &c.	3	16	10
Value of Clothing, Bedding, &c., destroyed	4	6	6
Carbolic Acid.....	2	18	6
W. Seal, Plumber, for Sanitary Works on Account	100	0	0
	<u>£722</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>8</u>

Mr. Keen, Medical Officer, made no charge for his services. The settlement of the claims of Messrs. Pickering and Ashton, Dispensers, is still incomplete. We believe that all the other Chemists are perfectly satisfied with the scale of remuneration they have received for their services; and we have drawn cheques for payment to those gentlemen at the same rate, viz.:—

	<i>Claim.</i>	<i>Amount of Cheque</i>
Mr. Pickering	£36 0 0	.... £18 16 0
„ Ashton	64 1 0	.... 31 13 0

These cheques have been tendered to them in full satisfaction of their claims.

The above amount does not include all the extraordinary expenditure caused by the epidemic; the wages of the sanitary gang of workmen, and charges for printing, advertisements, disinfectants, &c., being otherwise paid. Much of this we hope is recoverable from the owners of the property cleansed and disinfected.

The Resolution to which we have previously referred, authorized us also to order works, and to enforce the conditions of contracts, and acting under those powers we have ordered gullies to be constructed in Wellington Street and Oakham Street, at an estimated cost of £37; and have fined the Dust Contractors as follows:—Mr. Axton £15, Mr. Baldwin £10, and Mr. Johnson £2. The two latter fines, however, on a reconsideration of the circumstances, we have remitted.

5. Since our appointment on the 31st July, we have met upon twenty-nine occasions, at first three times a week, and since the 10th September once a week, and within that period 721 Notices have been issued. The premises have all been examined at the expiry of the time named in the notices, and in 120 cases, the works required not being done, they have been executed by our directions, and the cost will be charged to the owners. The additional work thrown upon the Sanitary Department led to the discontinuance of the usual Returns of Nuisances by the Medical Officer of Health, and so engrossed the time of the Inspector of Nuisances that he was quite unable to attend to the ordinary writing of his office. The carrying out of our orders consequently fell in great measure on the Clerk's Department, and an unusual amount of extra labour was entailed upon all connected with it. Almost the whole of the writing which ought to have been executed in the Sanitary Department, was in reality transferred to the Clerk's Office, and threw upon his assistants, as well as himself, an amount of work which can only be known to those who were conversant with the proceedings at

the time, and we gladly bear testimony to the cheerfulness with which it was executed.

6. It was stated in our former Report, that we had called upon the Police authorities to prevent in this parish the nuisances referred to in the Police Act; the reply from the Chief Commissioner was not so unambiguous as might have been wished, but we are pleased to say that he caused proceedings to be taken in two pig cases, the one at Kensal Town, and the other near to the Workhouse. In the former, they were successful, the defendants being fined 10s. each and costs; but in the latter, by some means or other, under the direction of Inspector Prescott, the case failed before Mr. Selfe.

7. We beg to submit the Memorial referred to in our last Report, for presentation to the Home Secretary, upon the various impediments to our operations which have been found so difficult to overcome. Appendix D. The Board of Works at Poplar have met with similar hindrances and propose the appointment of a Special Court to adjudicate upon all cases arising under the Metropolis Local Management Act, and the Nuisances and Sanitary Acts, in lieu of the present system; and in order to save expense, that the Magistrates of the Police Courts sit as Magistrates in this Court in rotation. The Court to sit upon certain fixed days in the week. They propose also that summonses be granted as a matter of course without application to the Magistrate, and that a scale of costs and expenses be determined.

As our opinion is asked upon them we recommend—

“That the approval of the Vestry be given to these proposals.”

8. The Sanitary Act of 1866 has given rise to some important correspondence with several departments of Government with reference to the interment of the dead, the regulation of Lodging Houses, and other matters, which although in some respects incomplete, is given in the Appendix E.

9. A Return to the Privy Council Office of various particulars connected with the Cow Houses and Slaughter Houses in the Parish forms the Appendix F; and our proceedings in connection with the applications for Licenses for those places this year are reported in the Appendix G.

10. The Solicitors of the Vestry (Messrs. Lee, Pemberton, and Reeves,) being also agents for the landlords of two houses, No. 109, Manor Street, where pigs were kept so as to be a nuisance, and No. 45, Leader Street, where the business of a tripe and cat's-meat boiler is carried on to the annoyance of the neighbours, have been asked to take steps to eject the respective tenants. The correspondence upon the two subjects will be found in the Appendix H. And a further correspondence, with the Rev. R. Burgess, as to the state of Cadogan Gardens, is the Appendix I.

11. The following Resolution of the Committee of the Chelsea, Brompton, and Belgrave Dispensary, has been placed before us:—"That as during the recent prevalence of Choleraic Diarrhœa in this neighbourhood, the Dispensary has been kept open, with constant attendance night and day, for the immediate and gratuitous supply of medicines to all applicants, in conformity with public notice given to that effect; nearly 700 cases having been so supplied, which has involved some additional expense to the charity, and been also the means of saving to the parish some charges which would otherwise have been incurred by it, the Committee respectfully submit this matter to the consideration of the Vestry, in the hope that they would award some remuneration for this service, which may help towards meeting the extra expense that this visitation has occasioned: the funds being barely sufficient to meet the ordinary expenditure."

We quite acquiesce in the request, and beg to recommend—

"That the sum of £50. be paid to that Institution, in acknowledgment of the services rendered."

12. And now that all present fear of the epidemic is over, and that the exertions of the Sanitary Department have, under Divine Providence, been so signally successful in this parish, we think that the time has come when this Committee may with advantage be relieved from their duties, and when the Board may revert to their former practice in sanitary matters; but as the benefit derived from the operations of the sanitary gang of laborers in cleansing and disinfecting the houses of the poor has been found to be very great, and its cost will be recoverable from the landlords; and as the Inspector of Nuisances will require assistance, we recommend—

“That this Committee be discharged from further attendance; and that the practice in sanitary matters in operation previous to their appointment be reverted to.”

“That the services of the Sanitary Gang be still continued.”

“That the common Dust Bins be for the present required to be cleansed once in a week only; and that the man employed to inspect them be still employed to assist the Inspector of Nuisances, under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health.”

13. Before terminating our proceedings, we voted unanimously, and recorded, our Thanks to the Rector, who has been our Chairman upon many occasions, to the Medical Officer of Health, and to the Vestry Clerk; and we feel that we should be wanting in our duty if we were not to call the attention of the Board to, and recommend to their favorable consideration, the valuable services rendered to us by the several officers with whom we have had especially to do.

All which we submit.

GERALD BLUNT.

A. W. SYDNEY.

G. W. RICHARDS.

JOHN FISHER

CHAS. CUTHBERTSON.

A. F. F. BIRCH.

ROBERT COX.

ALEX. LIVINGSTON.

H. S. ARMSTRONG

APPENDIX A.

REPORT FROM DR. BARCLAY, THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

The history of the several outbreaks of Cholera in England, and the experience of Medical Men in India, have always pointed to one great principle, viz:—that the presence of Cholera in a district in an epidemic form, is certain to be indicated by the prevalence of a comparatively mild bowel-flux, which in a great many instances is unattended with danger, but not unfrequently passes into the more fatal disease. The conclusion is also generally accepted, that while medical treatment cannot avail to save any large number of cases of confirmed Cholera, it is quite possible to arrest the Diarrhœa in most instances, before the Choleraic symptoms have supervened.

Upon another point the opinions of Medical Men and the public at large have very much fluctuated. In the epidemic of 1832, the contagious theory was fully believed, and acted on by the majority, but it fell into disrepute during the epidemic of 1849, when attention was more urgently called to certain localising influences, among which none were more prominent than defects in sanitary arrangements, and the use of foul drinking water. The later epidemic of 1854, seemed to reconcile, in some measure, these apparently conflicting views, and suggested that while the disease was evidently propagated by human intercourse, its most fatal ravages could always be traced to some breach of plain sanitary laws, and especially to an impure water supply; but that there was also a contagious or infectious element which was essential to its first importation.

These views influenced the Privy Council in the preparation of the regulations which have served as our chief guide, in the proceedings adopted to guard this parish from the anticipated

outbreak of Cholera, and it cannot be doubted that in some measure the immunity enjoyed has been due under providence to the prompt and energetic course pursued. The means employed may be divided into three groups :—1st., effecting sanitary improvements, and removing nuisances which are so constantly arising in the dwellings of the poor; 2nd., arresting by medical treatment the prevailing diarrhoea; 3rd., employing disinfectants in houses where the epidemic appeared. The details of the plan by which these measures were carried into effect were chiefly suggested by your Medical Officer of Health, from his experience of the necessities of the district.

I.—SANITARY MEASURES.

One of the earliest steps taken by the Committee was the appointment of a gang of workmen, whose duty it was to visit all the courts and alleys in the parish, under the direction of the Inspector of Nuisances, as well as such other houses tenanted by several distinct families of the poorer classes, as were known to him to be in an unsatisfactory state. They were instructed to cleanse and lime-wash all yards and cellars, and remove any unwholesome accumulations, to cleanse the privies, flush the drains, and use disinfectant fluids for the purpose of destroying any sewer emanations; and to empty and cleanse the water-butts and cisterns—rinsing them out with disinfectant materials, to destroy any organic matter they might contain. In connection with these operations, the Water Company agreed to send a turncock to supply water for the use of the gang, and also to give directions that the water should be turned on twice a day in most parts of the parish, and that a Sunday supply should be given to the poor. The public pumps throughout the parish had all been ordered to be closed, because of their liability to pollution from sewage or foul surface water; and their known tendency to promote an outbreak of Cholera, in consequence of this circumstance.

In the ordinary operations of the gang, it was not thought needful to go through the usual routine of sending notice to the owner or occupier before entering the premises. The delay which necessarily attends such a course of proceeding would have so

hampered their operations as to render them practically valueless for the object in view, and such matters only were made the subject of notice as required structural works for their completion, or could stand over for a few days without prejudice to the inmates. It is not only the plain duty of landlords having weekly tenants to see that their premises are in a wholesome condition ; but there was not in fact a single court or alley visited, scarcely indeed a house, in which sanitary notices had not been previously issued by order of the Vestry.

A list is subjoined of the various places visited, and the number of times each Court or Street was entered by the gang, from the 8th August to the 20th October. The amount of work done on each occasion varied with the condition in which the premises were found, but the number of times that each visit was repeated may be taken as a fair indication of the short time necessary for nuisances to re-appear after their removal.

List of houses visited by the staff of sanitary workmen for the purposes of cleansing and disinfection.

No. of times Visited.	Name of Place.	No. of Houses inspected.
6	Augusta Court	7
1	Battcock's Cottages	4
1	Blackland Street	9
6	Bolton's Gardens	22
2	Brown's Court	5
5	Bull's Gardens	22
3	Calthorpe Place	15
2	Caroline Place	41
5	Cross Keys Yard.	5
6	Dove Court	8
1	Durham Street	10
3	Eatley's Buildings	7
4	Eden Place	11
5	Exeter Buildings	10

No. of Times visited.	Name of Place.	No. of houses inspected.
3	Exeter Place	21
1	Exeter Street	39
2	Garden Grove	14
2	Garden Place	6
5	George Place	16
3	George Street	78
1	Gibbon's Cottages	3
1	Green Street	14
2	Grove Place	4
2	Hooper's Court	9
2	Ives Street	13
1	Lawrence Street	9
3	Little Camera Place	14
1	Little Camera Street	5
3	Little College Street	25
1	Little Exeter Street	4
1	Little Keppel Place	5
3	Little Keppel Street	6
9	Lombard Buildings	8
1	Lordship's Place	6
3	Lordship's Yard	6
1	Lower North Street	31
1	Lower Symons Street	18
2	Manor Buildings	30
7	Manor Gardens	54
5	Marlbro' Court	8
3	Marlbro' Place	14
8	Mermaid's Yard	20
5	Morby's Yard	10
3	Moss's Place	8
1	New Road	36
1	North Street	44
4	Oakham Street	41
1	Orme's Place	8

No. of Times visited.	Name of Place.	No. of Houses inspected.
2	Paradise Walk	37
4	Park Terrace Cottages.....	15
3	Pentagon Place	12
7	Pond Terrace	37
3	Pratt's Buildings	7
2	Read's Place	9
1	Regent Place	9
2	Richard's Place	23
5	Rose and Crown Court ...	5
5	Selah Place	5
2	Smith Street, Marlbro' Rd.	27
3	Steer's Buildings	9
1	Sun Court	11
1	Turk's Row	18
4	Union Place	27
6	Victoria Yard	13
1	Walker's Cottages	5
4	Waterloo Place	7
2	Wellesley Grove	18
1	Wellington Buildings	15
11	White Hart Court	13
1	White Lion Street	15
8	Wickham Place	10
4	Wood's Buildings	10
<hr/>		
1	Kensal Green District.....	300

Another very important sanitary precaution was the requirement that all common dust bins should be emptied three times a week, and the appointment of an Inspector, whose business it was to visit each one on the list daily, and report its condition in writing to the Committee. In its practical working this scheme has been

found most satisfactory, as any neglect was immediately reported, and a penalty imposed on the Contractor when the case seemed to require it.

II. THE MEDICAL VISITORS.

The scheme proposed by the Medical Officer of Health differed in some respects from that which was adopted in other parts of the Metropolis. It was based upon the principle already recited, that the cases of diarrhoea, if neglected, are very apt to pass into confirmed cholera, and that in the premonitory stage the disorder is very readily amenable to treatment. With this was coupled the consideration that the poor will not generally provide for their own health, and that they will allow diarrhoea to go on unchecked, if left to themselves. It is consequently necessary to go to their houses and search out the cases as they arise. A house to house visitation seems to be the only means to meet this necessity, but one conducted on the very usual plan of visiting only a limited number daily, and expending several days or weeks in completing the inspection, visiting especially those courts or houses in which the disease is known to be present, must necessarily leave a large number undiscovered altogether, and a still larger proportion which have lasted some time before measures for the arrest of the disease have been adopted.

To carry out the idea of a daily visitation of every court or place liable to be infected, it was necessary to prepare lists of places requiring constant inspection, and assign to each such list an assistant visitor, who could give his whole time nearly to the work. Men of standing and experience could not be expected to devote themselves to such work, but at the same time it was necessary that there should be a sufficient number of skilful practitioners for the treatment of severe cases of disease, which could not with propriety be entrusted to the juniors. Hence arose the appointment of one medical visitor with two assistants to each sub-division of the parish under the regulations of the Poor Law Board. The visitor was directly responsible to the Committee for the effectual visitation of his district, reporting daily to the Medical Officer of Health, and he undertook the management of every severe case that occurred, while the assistants were

instructed to visit each locality, and so far as possible, each house, daily, referring the more severe cases to the visitor, and to report to him all cases of sickness coming under their notice, as well as any sanitary defects they might discover.

In connection with this department, nine chemists' shops were selected as Dispensary Stations, where any person applying might receive a single dose of an astringent remedy agreed on between the Medical Officer of Health and the Medical Visitors, their names and addresses being subsequently furnished to the medical visitor. At these stations all medicines ordered by the medical staff were made up at the expense of the Vestry. Authority was also given to the medical visitors to order any "comforts" for the sick which in their judgment were thought necessary.

III. DISINFECTION.

In the few instances in which it was necessary to disinfect houses, clothing, furniture, &c. when cholera had anywhere occurred, the measures for this purpose were carried into effect by the sanitary gang, under the direction of the Inspector of Nuisances. When so ordered by the medical visitor, the articles of clothing or furniture which could not be disinfected were destroyed, an arrangement having been entered into with the Board of Guardians to supply from their stores any article required to replace what was destroyed. Provision was also made for the speedy interment of the dead.

Prior to the appointment of the Committee, a circular had been issued to the medical men residing in Chelsea and its neighbourhood, soliciting information regarding the prevalence of diarrhœa and cholera. To this very few replies were made, and it is impossible from them to collect any information regarding the prevalence of diarrhœa before the appointment of the medical staff.

The statistics of mortality throughout London, caused by the present epidemic, as compared with those of 1849 and 1854, were furnished to your Medical Officer of Health, by Dr. Wm. Farr, of the General Register Office. The extraordinary rapidity with

which the mortality increased, although the outbreak was confined to a comparatively limited area, seemed to indicate an unusual malignity of the disease, and to justify the anticipation that its ravages would soon spread to other parts of the Metropolis, and be attended with an equal loss of life wherever an outbreak occurred.

The subjoined Table gives the total number of deaths from Cholera and Choleraic Diarrhœa during twenty successive weeks of this year, and in the corresponding weeks of 1849 and 1854: and in a separate column the deaths from the same causes recorded in Chelsea alone.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA AND CHOLERAIC DIARRHŒA.

	LONDON.			CHELSEA.
	1866.	1854.	1849.	1866.
June 9th	3	2	22	...
„ 16th	3	1	42	...
„ 23rd	1	1	49	...
„ 30th	6	...	124	...
July 7th,	14	1	152	...
„ 14th	32	5	239	...
„ 21st	346	20	678	...
„ 28th	904	133	783	...
August 4th	1053	399	926	1
„ 11th	781	644	823	1
„ 18th	455	729	1230	1
„ 25th	265	847	1272	1
Septem. 1st	198	1287	1663	1
„ 8th	157	2050	2026	6
„ 15th	182	1549	1682	1
„ 22nd	150	1284	839	3
„ 29th	177	754	434	1
October 6th	182	411	288	1
„ 13th	207	249	110	1
„ 20th	144	163	41	...

A subsequent Table gives the deaths from Diarrhœa and Cholera in Chelsea, for the same weeks, and for six consecutive years, with the average calculated from them. From this it will be seen that although the mortality from these causes was somewhat above the average during the latter part of July and

beginning of August, yet the number of deaths recorded has been exceeded in other years when no epidemic influence was prevailing. A third Table, which records the Diarrhœa cases reported by the parochial medical officers during the last five years, shows that the disease was very prevalent, though of such a mild character that it did not affect the death-rate. It must be remembered that the weather was at that time cold and wet, and yet the number of cases steadily increased from the week ending July 14th, to that ending August 18th.

The only other period in which any analogous prevalence of diarrhœa can be traced, occurred in 1864, when the average weekly temperature ranged from 78° to 80° , and a fall to 74° was immediately followed by a cessation of the disorder. This year the average weekly temperature, while the diarrhœa prevailed, did not exceed 70° and for the two weeks of its greatest prevalence, was only 67° .

The table indicates a cessation of applicants for parochial relief, commencing between the 18th and 25th of August, which exactly corresponds to the period when the medical staff began their house to house visitation, but it does not really imply a cessation of the disorder.

CASES OF DIARRHŒA REPORTED BY THE PAROCHIAL MEDICAL OFFICERS, IN 20 SUCCESSIVE WEEKS, AND IN CORRESPONDING WEEKS OF 4 YEARS.

Week ending.	1866.	1865.	1864.	1863.	1862.
June 9, ...	1	1	2	3	?
„ 16, ...	0	6	2	2	?
„ 23, ...	1	14	3	2	?
„ 30, ...	2	6	5	3	?
July 7, ...	10	6	5	6	4
„ 14, ...	7	24	4	4	7
„ 21, ...	17	18	13	11	5
„ 28, ...	15	11	23	11	3
August 4, ...	20	10	21	8	8
„ 11, ...	21	4	26	13	16
„ 18, ...	27	10	15	28	3
„ 25, ...	12	7	9	9	1
Septem. 1, ...	5	2	9	12	9
„ 8, ...	8	5	4	10	10
„ 15, ...	5	3	6	3	7
„ 22, ...	12	2	6	2	7
„ 29, ...	4	8	0	1	5
October 6, ...	5	6	1	1	5
„ 13, ...	5	3	2	1	1
„ 20, ...	4	1	5	0	1

When the services of the medical staff were dispensed with, the chemists' shops were still kept open for the supply of cholera medicines, and arrangements were made with the parochial medical officers to attend to any cases which might be sent to them from the dispensaries, on behalf of the Vestry. The number of cases reported by the medical staff, and the dispensary stations, is given in a tabular form, to which is subjoined a list of cases of cholera and choleraic diarrhœa, with the days on which they occurred.

TOTAL CASES REPORTED.

BY MEDICAL VISITORS.

4 days to	25th August	153
1 week to	1st September	285
„ „	8th „	376
„ „	15th „	271
3 days to	18th „	36

1121

BY CHEMISTS.

4 days to	22nd September	63
1 week to	29th „	71
„ „	6th October	100
„ „	13th „	55
„ „	20th „	56

Total

CASES OF CHOLERA AND CHOLERAIC DIARRHŒA, REPORTED BY MEDICAL VISITORS.

Date.	No. of cases.	Date.	No. of Cases.
Aug 22 ...	2	Sept. 4	3
„ 24...	2	„ 5	4
„ 25...	4	„ 6	3
„ 27...	1	„ 7	2
„ 29...	2	„ 8	2
„ 30...	4	„ 9	1
„ 31...	1	„ 10	5
Sept. 1...	1	„ 11	4
„ 2...	4	„ 13	1
„ 3...	1	„ 15	1

It may also be here mentioned that the Chelsea, Brompton, and Belgrave Dispensary, in Sloane Square, having thrown open their doors for the gratuitous treatment of all persons suffering from diarrhœa or cholera, afforded relief to nearly 700 persons laboring under some form of the disease.

One point connected with the statistical returns remains to be referred to, viz. : the small number of deaths caused by diarrhœa during the time of its greatest prevalence. During five weeks, extending from the 15th July to the 18th August, 26 deaths were recorded, of which only 3 were due to cholera or choleraic diarrhœa, leaving 23 deaths from simple diarrhœa, or nearly 5 per week. In the following week only one death was recorded from diarrhœa, and one from choleraic diarrhœa. And during the subsequent 5 weeks, though 15 deaths were registered, 12 of the number were caused by the epidemic, and no more than 3 were attributed to simple diarrhœa. When it is remembered that the house to house visitation commenced on the 22nd of August, and that in four days 153 cases of diarrhœa came under treatment, and that during the 4 weeks of their operation 1121 cases altogether received medical aid and attendance, the importance of this fact can scarcely be over estimated.

CHELSEA DIARRHŒA DEATHS, (including CHOLERA.)

Week ending.	1866	1865	1864	1863	1862	1861	1860	Average
June 9... ..	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0.3
„ 16... ..	1	3	0	1	0	1	1	1.0
„ 23... ..	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	0.8
„ 30... ..	1	6	0	1	1	2	2	2.0
July 7... ..	1	7	4	3	2	4	0	3.3
„ 14... ..	2	3	6	2	2	4	1	3.0
„ 21... ..	5	7	4	4	1	5	1	3.7
„ 28... ..	7	3	5	5	3	8	1	4.2
Aug. 4... ..	4	4	7	6	3	5	1	4.3
„ 11... ..	6	2	4	3	5	9	1	4.0
„ 18... ..	4	1	4	4	4	7	2	4.0
„ 25... ..	2	0	6	4	4	3	1	2.7
Sept. 1... ..	1	2	1	3	1	4	0	1.8
„ 8... ..	8	1	6	1	1	5	5	3.1
„ 15... ..	1	0	2	0	1	4	1	1.3
„ 22... ..	3	2	1	0	3	1	0	1.2
„ 29... ..	1	1	2	0	1	4	0	1.3
Oct. 6... ..	2	1	0	1	0	1	2	0.9
„ 13... ..	4	0	0	2	2	4	2	1.7
„ 20... ..	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0.7

APPENDIX B.

RETURNS MADE BY THE CLERK OF THE VESTRY, TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL, OF CASES OF CHOLERA OR DIARRHŒA.

Parish of Chelsea.

Return of Cases of Cholera or Diarrhœa for the four days ending
on Saturday, the 25th August, 1866.

New attacks during the four days	.....	153	
		153	
Deaths during the four days	.....	1	
Recovered during the four days	.....	97	
Total number of cases on the 25th under treatment		55	
		153	

Weekly Return of Cases of Cholera or Diarrhœa for the week
ending on Saturday last :

Under treatment in last report	.....	55	
New attacks during the week	.....	285	
		340	
Deaths during the week	.....	none	
Recovered during the week	.....	192	
Total number of cases now under treatment		148	
		340	

Date, September 3rd, 1866,

(Signed), Charles Lahce, Clerk to the Vestry.

Parish of Chelsea.

Weekly Return of Cases of Cholera or Diarrhoea for the week
ending, on Saturday last :

Cases under treatment in last report	...	148	
Discrepancies	.....	6	
			— 154
New attacks during the week	.....	376	
Error	.....	2	
			— 532
Deaths during the week	.....	6	
Recovered during the week	.....	367	
Total number of cases now under treatment		159	
			— 532

Date, 10th September, 1866.

(Signed), Chas. Lahec, Clerk to the Vestry.

Parish of Chelsea.

Weekly Return of Cases of Cholera or Diarrhoea, for the week
ending on Saturday last :

Cases under treatment in last report	.....	159	
New attacks during the week	.....	271	
			— 430
Deaths during the week	.....	none	
Recovered during the week	.....	325	
Total number of cases now under treatment		105	
			— 430

Date, September 17th, 1866.

(Signed), Chas. Lahec, Clerk to the Vestry.

APPENDIX C.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL, AS TO THE PROPRIETY OF DISPENSING WITH THE MEDICAL STAFF.

The Privy Council to the Vestry Clerk.

Medical Department of the Privy Council Office,
17th September, 1866.

Sir,

The Lords of Her Majesty's Council have received information that your Vestry has decided on dispensing after the 18th instant, with the services of the medical staff, which has been engaged in accordance with the requirements of the Order of Council of 21st July.

Looking to the fact, that numerous cases of cholera are still occurring in various parts of the Metropolis, and of the country, and that there was a case reported in your district, so lately as the 13th instant, my Lords are of opinion that your Vestry will do well to re-consider their decision.

My Lords have no wish whatever that your Vestry should incur unnecessary expense, but they think that it would be premature to dispense with your medical staff at present.

My Lords will be glad to hear from your Vestry on the subject,

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

W. Finch Edwards.

The Clerk to the Vestry, St. Luke's Parish, Chelsea.

The Vestry Clerk to the Privy Council.

Vestry Hall, Chelsea,

20th September, 1866.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, which was placed before the Sanitary Committee of this Vestry on the following day.

The Resolution to which they came, after full consideration of the subject to which your letter refers, was as follows:—

“That a letter be written to the Lords of the Privy Council, informing them that the Sanitary Committee having regard to the steady decline of diarrhoea in the district, and the very small number of cholera cases which have occurred, and also to the circumstance that the same staff of medical visitors can be again employed at a few hours’ notice, have unanimously resolved, with the advice of the Medical Officer of Health, to discontinue their services for the present; but they purpose to continue the operations of the staff engaged in the daily cleansing and limewashing of the poorer houses throughout the parish.”

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Chas. Lahee,

The Medical Officer

Vestry Clerk.

of the Privy Council.

The Privy Council to the Vestry Clerk.

Medical Department of the Privy Council Office,

21st September, 1866,

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant.

In reply, I am directed by the Lords of Her Majesty’s Council to enquire what are the present arrangements by which your Vestry proposes to comply with the requirements of articles 4 and 8 of the Order of Council of 21st July, in the event of any fresh case of cholera occurring in your parish; and whether the Vestry has at the present time any medical staff in their employ.

My Lords are informed that a death from cholera occurred in your parish yesterday.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

The Clerk to the Vestry, Chelsea.

W. Finch Edwards.

King’s Road, s.w.

The Vestry Clerk to the Privy Council.

Vestry Hall, Chelsea,

29th September, 1866.

Sir,

Having placed your letter of the 21st instant before the Sanitary Committee of this Vestry, I am instructed to acquaint you for the information of the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council, that arrangements have been made with the five medical officers acting under the Poor Law, for the treatment at the expense of the Vestry, of all cases of cholera and diarrhoea which may be sent to them from the nine dispensary stations that have been continuously open in all parts of the parish since the disease was first present in the parish.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Chas. Lahee,

The Medical Officer of the

Vestry Clerk.

Privy Council, 8, Richmond Terrace, s.w.

APPENDIX D.

PROPOSED MEMORIAL TO THE HOME SECRETARY.

To the Right Honorable Spencer Horatio Walpole, &c., &c.,
Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

The Memorial of the Vestry of the Parish of Chelsea, in
the County of Middlesex.

Sheweth,

That your Memorialists were appointed under the Metropolis Local Management Act, 1855, and represent a population of upwards 67,000 souls; that they are a body Corporate acting under a Common Seal; are the "Local Authority" for carrying out the Nuisances Removal Act, the Diseases Prevention Act, and the Orders of the Privy Council made on the 21st July last under the last-mentioned Act; and are now made, by the Sanitary Act lately passed, the "Nuisance Authority" for carrying out the salutary provisions of that measure.

That your Memorialists are most anxious to execute with fidelity the various trusts reposed in them for the sanitary welfare of their parish; and in proof of this, have within the ten years and a quarter, ending on the 25th March last, issued 7,173 Sanitary Notices. That since that date they have continued the same course of proceeding, and did, immediately on receiving the Orders of the Privy Council, appoint a Sanitary Committee, with full powers of action. That the Sanitary Committee have made a Report of their Proceedings, a Copy of which accompanies this Memorial. That in respect to about 6 per cent. of the Notices issued by the Vestry, it is found necessary to resort to compulsory proceedings for the enforcement of their requirements; and, as the alacrity with which the great bulk of the Notices are complied with, is dependent upon the certainty with which the compulsory proceedings referred to are enforced, it is the desire

of your Memorialists to place before you, some of the difficulties under which they labor from the want of hearty co-operation from the Police Magistrates of the Metropolis before whom they are compelled to appear; and to venture some suggestions for the amendment of the Law.

The machinery under the Metropolis Local Management Act for the execution of Sanitary Works upon private property, described in general terms, is for the Vestry, in default of compliance with their Notices, themselves to do what is necessary, and recover the costs and expenses by means of a Police Court. The Vestry of Chelsea has expended a large sum in such works but has encountered such an amount of hostility and difficulty in recovering the money, that under the advice of their Solicitors, they have preferred writing off the debts as bad, to endeavouring to enforce payment.

This unsatisfactory result has crippled the action of your Memorialists severely; and they venture to submit that the power given to the Police Authorities under the 74th section of the Metropolitan Building Act, in respect to dangerous buildings, a power which under the Regulations for Lodging Houses submitted by your Memorialists you have conferred, may be advantageously extended to the Vestries and District Boards in the Metropolis.

Foiled in their efforts under the Local Management Act, the Vestry then attempted to carry out the same kind of works by means of the Nuisances Removal Act. This Act requires the Order of a Magistrate for the execution of structural works, and it was thought that a Magistrate would be less disinclined to make an order for costs and expenses, if he himself had ordered the works. But this course of action was not more successful. Mr. Selfe at Westminster, after hearing some cases where the necessity for structural works was clearly proved, and where a draft order, such as would have answered the purpose was submitted for his approval, dismissed the Summonses, on the ground that under the Metropolis Local Management Act the Vestry had power to do the works without a Magistrate's Order. The moral effect of this decision, the cases having attracted considerable interest amongst the owners of small property, it is needless to say, was most disastrous. Some instances of other proceedings under the

Nuisances Removal Act may be mentioned. A large number of poor persons in the parish of Chelsea get a living by collecting what they call "hog-wash," and keeping pigs, and this frequently in the most populous places. There can be no doubt about the nuisance to the neighbourhood, and the injury to health; and "The Nuisances Removal Act" provides a remedy. The Magistrate may order "any animal so kept as to be, and any accumulation or deposit which is, a nuisance or injurious to health" to be removed, and if he is of opinion that the like nuisance is likely to recur, may further prohibit the recurrence. The late Mr. Paynter frequently made such orders; and they were very effective. Mr. Paynter, however, is now no more, and other views prevail. The Magistrate either visits the premises (which are of course prepared for his reception) and forms his own opinion of the nuisance and injury to health, (an opinion sometimes diametrically opposed to that of the Medical Officer of Health and the Inspector of Nuisances); or he limits his order to the removal (which is obeyed, and in a very short time the nuisance recurs); or is amazed at the wisdom of the legislature in interpreting the meaning of the word "Nuisance," and says that a nuisance is a matter of "law," and injury to health a matter of "fact," which the evidence of Medical Officers of Health and Inspectors of Nuisances will not reach; or in some other way defeats the simple object the Vestry have at heart, viz., the sanitary improvement of their parish.

Your Memorialists therefore beg respectfully to request that some authoritative step may be taken for their assistance, and the assistance of Vestries and District Boards in the Metropolis, in the matters referred to.

APPENDIX E.

THE SANITARY ACT, 1866.

INTERMENT OF THE DEAD, &c.

The Vestry Clerk to the Poor Law Board.

Vestry Hall, Chelsea,

July 26th, 1866.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th ultimo, enclosing the Directions and Regulations of the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council for carrying out the provisions of the Acts for the Prevention of Diseases, and to inform you that it shall be brought to the notice of the Vestry at the earliest practicable moment.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Ralph A. Earle, Esq.,

Chas. Lahee,

Poor Law Board,

Vestry Clerk.

Whitehall, S.W.

The Vestry Clerk to the Poor Law Board.

Vestry Hall, Chelsea,

28th July, 1866.

Sir,

No. 11 Order of the Privy Council, sent with your letter of the 25th instant, requires the Vestry to cause the healthy inmates to be removed from a sick room; Nos. 13 and 14 require the forcible destruction of property; and there are other requirements which may meet with opposition. Will you inform me at your earliest convenience for the information of the Vestry, whether the Police will be instructed to assist the Local Authority in carrying out the orders.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Ralph A. Earle, Esq.,

Chas. Lahee,

Poor Law Board,

Vestry Clerk.

Whitehall.

The Poor Law Board to the Vestry Clerk.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, s.w.

Sir,

30th July, 1866.

I am directed by the Poor Law Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th Instant, and to inform you that they have sent a copy of it to Her Majesty's Privy Council.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Charles Lahee, Esq.,

H. Fleming,

Clerk to the Vestry of the

Parish of St. Luke, Chelsea,

Vestry Hall, King's Road, Chelsea, s.w.

The Privy Council to the Vestry Clerk.

Council Office, Whitehall,

Sir,

1st August, 1866.

Your letter dated the 28th ultimo, addressed to the Poor Law Board, has been transferred to this Office.

I am directed by the Lords of the Council to state, in reply to your enquiry, that the assistance of the Magistrates should be sought for in the removal of any impediment to the execution of the Regulations issued by their Lordships under the provisions of the Diseases Prevention Act, 1855.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

The Vestry Clerk,

Arthur Helps.

Vestry Hall, King's Road, s.w.

At a Meeting of the Sanitary Committee on the 29th August the Clerk reported that he had given an order the previous day to the Undertaker (Mr. Nodes) for the removal of the body of M. A. Wolfe, from No. 6, Augusta Court, to the Receiving House in the Old Burying Ground, and that as the Undertaker met with resistance, &c., the Clerk, with the Undertaker and the Medical Visitor, Dr. Daniel, had applied to the Magistrate at Westminster Police Court for assistance, and that ultimately the Magistrate had made an Order as follows :—

“ Westminster Police Court.

Metropolitan Police District to Wit. } “Whereas it has been made to appear to me the undersigned, one of the Magistrates of the Police Courts of the Metropolis sitting at the Westminster Police Court within the Metropolitan Police District this day, that the body of one Mary Ann Wolfe, who has died of an infectious disease, is in such a state as to endanger the health of the inmates of the house No. 6, Augusta Court, Lawrence Street, Chelsea, in the said District, is retained in such house, and I, on a certificate signed by Benjamin Daniel, a legally qualified Medical Practitioner, hereby order the body of the said Mary Ann Wolfe to be removed forthwith to the proper place provided for the reception of dead bodies by the Nuisance Authority of the Parish of Chelsea in the said District, and I do direct the said dead body of the said Mary Ann Wolfe to be buried within twenty-four hours from the date hereof.

“Given under my hand at the said Police Court this 28th day of August, 1866, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

“H. S. Selfe.”

The Clerk further reported that he had then requested the assistance of the local Police, and the body had been removed yesterday to the receiving house. That he had since shown the order to the Undertaker employed by the relatives (Mr. Goodway), who had promised to bury the body before 4 o'clock this day.

From the “Times,” August 29th, 1866.

POLICE.

“At Westminster, Mr. Lahee, the Vestry Clerk for the Parish of St. Luke, Chelsea, applied to Mr. Selfe for advice. Mr. Lahee said, that under a recent order in council respecting the cholera, it was the duty of the vestries of parishes to appoint an undertaker to remove and bury the bodies of dead persons who had suffered from the infectious disease. The parish of St. Luke had appointed an undertaker. A death from cholera occurred on Sunday, at No. 6, Augusta Court, Lawrence Street, Chelsea. That morning

the undertaker had been to remove the body, and had been resisted, so that he now sought the advice of the magistrate and the assistance of the police to carry out the provisions of the order of the Privy Council. Mr. Selfe said he had no power to order the assistance of the police. Mr. Lahee said he had written to the Privy Council on the subject, and they had referred him to the magistrate. Mr. Selfe said, how could he interfere? If the Vestry were obstructed in carrying out a statutory order, they could have the assistance of the police. He could not order the police. Mr. Lahee observed,—half a dozen men were in the place. They were violent, and declared the body should not be taken away. He had written twice to Mr. Helps, the Secretary of the Privy Council, and he handed in his correspondence published in *The Times*. Mr. Selfe, after reading it, said, what could Mr. Earle, Secretary of the Poor Law board do in the matter of the police instructions? How could he take upon himself to give orders to the police? He (Mr. Selfe) had no power to give any instructions to the police, but they might be consulted. Mr. Lahee observed, that he would then apply under the 29th and 30th Victoria, cap 90, sec 27, (Amendment of the Nuisances Removal Acts) for a magistrate's order, upon certificate signed by a legally qualified medical practitioner, declaring that the body remaining in the house was infectious, and instructing that it should be forthwith removed and buried at the costs of the nuisance authority; the cost of removal and burial to be recovered from any person legally liable to pay the expenses of burial. The friends of the deceased might have the body, but only to bury it in a reasonable and limited time. They would require the assistance of the police. Evidence was then given to show that the deceased had died of cholera on Sunday, that the body should have been immediately buried, and its non-removal was detrimental to the lives of the inmates of the house, which were numerous. Mr. Selfe said Orders in Council were issued under statutory authority and had the force of law, and the police he considered should be asked to assist in the present instance. Mr. Inspector Arnold of the B division, now came into the court with the police order-book, and stated, that they had an order from the Commissioners of Police not to interfere in cholera cases summarily. Mr. Selfe expressed the greatest surprise, and said he

could not understand such an order, without there was a power above the law. Here was a legal authority, which said certain things should be done, and the Vestry were called upon to do those things. The parish officers were as much appointed by the Act of Parliament as the police themselves, and their assistance ought to be rendered. He felt bound to say that was his judgment; while these frivolous dissensions were going on, there might be a pestilence raging in the neighbourhood where this corpse lay unburied. He would make the order under the 29th and 30th of Victoria, as prayed for. A certificate of death was then made out by Mr. Daniel, the medical officer, and information given as to the danger of not removing and burying the body. The magistrate made his order for the removal and burial of the body forthwith."

From the "Globe," August 30th, 1866.

"There appears to be some difficulty in carrying out the Orders of the Privy Council with respect to cholera. As we stated yesterday, Mr. J. M. Wills, surgeon, applied to the Thames Police Court magistrate for an order to destroy infected clothing, &c., stating that he had applied to the Clerk of the Whitechapel Board of Works, who did not know how to act. The Magistrate told Mr. Wills that he was utterly powerless to help him, and urged an immediate application to the Secretary of State. In the House of Commons last evening, Captain Vivian drew the attention of Mr. Walpole to the case, and the latter stated that he did not know the Secretary of State had power to issue the orders wished for. He would, however, do all in his power to enable the law as it stood to be enforced. Mr. Lahee, the Vestry Clerk of Chelsea writes to *The Times*, alleging the difficulties under which vestries and district boards labour in carrying out the Act. He has written to the Poor Law Board on the matter. His letter however, was transferred to the Privy Council, from whom he has received a reply, stating that the assistance of the magistrates should be sought for in the removal of any impediment to the execution of the regulations of the act. But if the magistrates are powerless to aid, as the Thames Police magistrate told Mr. Wills, what are surgeons, vestries, and

district boards to do? The Duke of Buckingham, President of the Council, speaking of Mr. Wills's case in answer to a question from a member of a deputation which waited upon him yesterday, on the subject of cholera, (and which will be found reported below), said 'There appeared to be no summary power to punish persons who refuse to destroy clothing, and the parochial authorities would have to appoint an officer for the purpose, the neglect of whose regulations would be punishable as a misdemeanour.'

LODGING HOUSE REGULATIONS.

The Vestry Clerk to the Secretary of State.

Vestry Hall, Chelsea,

21st August, 1866.

Sir,

I am directed by the Sanitary Committee of this Vestry to make application to you to declare the Enactment referred to in the 35th section of the "Sanitary Act, 1866," to be in force in this parish.

The Committee will submit the proposed Regulations for your approval at a subsequent date.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

Chas. Lahee,

The Right Hon. Spencer H. Walpole,

Vestry Clerk.

&c. &c. &c.

Secretary of State for the Home Department,

Whitehall, S. W.

The Secretary of State to the Vestry Clerk.

Whitehall,

23rd August, 1866.

Sir,

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Walpole to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, and to inform you that in pursuance of the provisions of "The Sanitary Act, 1866," a

Notice will be published in the London Gazette of Friday, the 24th instant, declaring that the Enactments of the 35th section of the said Act are in force in the parish of St. Luke, Chelsea.

I am Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

H. Waddington.

The Vestry Clerk of the Parish of St. Luke, Chelsea,
Vestry Hall, King's Road, S.W.

From "The London Gazette," August 24, 1866.

29 and 30 Vict., cap. 90, sec. 35.

In compliance with an application duly made to me, in pursuance of the provisions of "The Sanitary Act, 1866," by the Sanitary Committee of the Vestry of the parish of St. Luke, Chelsea, I, Spencer Horatio Walpole, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, do hereby declare and give notice (such notice to be published in the London Gazette), that the enactments of the 35th section of "The Sanitary Act, 1866," are in force in the parish of St. Luke, Chelsea, in the county of Middlesex.

Given under my hand, at Whitehall, this 23rd day of August, 1866.

(Signed) S. H. Walpole.

The Vestry Clerk to the Chief Commissioner of Police.

Vestry Hall, Chelsea,

Sir,

5th September, 1866.

In framing the Regulations under the 35th section of the Sanitary Act, 1866, it appears necessary to understand the distinction between a Common Lodging House, and a House let in

Lodgings, or occupied by Members of more than one Family. On referring to the Common Lodging Houses Acts, 1851 and 1853, I do not find any definition of a Common Lodging House. Will you favor me, for the information of the Sanitary Committee of this Vestry, with a letter stating the practical rule which guides you in determining that question, with a list of the Registered Common Lodging Houses in this Parish.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Chas. Lahee,

Vestry Clerk,

Sir Richard Mayne,

Chief Commissioner of Police,

4, Whitehall Place, s.w.

The Commissioner of Police to the Vestry Clerk.

Metropolitan Police Office, 4, Whitehall Place, s.w.

Sir,

7th September, 1866.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, and to acquaint you in reply, that I herewith enclose for the information of the Vestry, a copy of the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown upon the definition of the term, "Common Lodging House."

The Rule by which our Inspectors are guided, is, when two or more persons, not being of the same family or household, are found to occupy one room in common, it is considered a Common Lodging House.

A List of the Registered Common Lodging Houses in the parish of St. Luke's Chelsea, is likewise enclosed.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

William C. Harris,

Assistant Commissioner.

Chas. Lahee, Esq., &c. &c.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES DEPARTMENT.

7th September, 1866.

List of "COMMON LODGING HOUSES" in the Parish of St. Luke,
Chelsea.

REGISTERED.

No. of House.	Situation of House.	Registered No.
2	Prince of Wales' Yard, Exeter Buildings	3,140
21	Exeter Buildings, New Road	2,682
4	Oakham Street	2,607
9	Oakham Street	3,493
15	Oakham Street	3,030
21	Lower Sloane Street	2,792
8	Wood's Buildings, Queen's Road East...	3,138
52	Leader Street,	3,434
21	New Road, "Exhibition Cottage,"	3,429
4	Little Keppel Street	3,486
4	White Lion Street	3,141
4	Turk's Row, Lower Sloane Street	2,298
8	Turk's Row, ,,	1,506
10	Turk's Row, ,,	133
12	Turk's Row, ,,	935
18	Turk's Row, ,,	3,489
1	Mermaid Yard, Queen's Road East.....	131
4	Mermaid Yard, ,,	989
14	Queen's Road East	132
11	South Row, Kensal New Town	1,604
3	Manchester Terrace	3,438
Sanders Cottage	East Row	3,439

The following are under Notice to "REGISTER."

No. of House	Situation of House.	
6	White Lion Street	
5	Turk's Row	
15	Turk's Row	
22	Turk's Row	
1a	Mermaid Yard	
12	New Road	
1	Bridge Terrace, Kensal New Town	

James V. Bunday, Reg. Inspector.

(Copy,)

Opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown.

It may be difficult to give a precise definition of the term "Common Lodging House;" but, looking to the preamble and general provisions of the Act, it appears to us to have reference to that class of Lodging Houses in which persons of the poorer class are received for short periods; and, though strangers to one another, are allowed to inhabit one common room.

We are of opinion that it does not include Hotels, Inns, Public Houses, or lodgings let to the upper and middle classes.

(Signed) A. E. Cockburn.

Temple, Sept. 9, 1851.

W. P. Wood.

(Copy.)

We find considerable difficulty in collecting from the letter of Messrs. Lyons, Barnes, and Ellis, the points upon which our opinion is desired. They appear to us, however, to be the following:—

1st. What is the meaning of that part of the definition of a "Common Lodging House" in our former opinion, which refers to the parties inhabiting a "Common Room," being "strangers to one another"?

The observation made would imply that we meant that the parties must be persons previously unacquainted with one another; our obvious intention was to distinguish lodgers promiscuously brought together, from members of one family or household.

2nd. Whether Lodging Houses, otherwise coming within the definition, but let for a week or longer period, would, from the latter circumstance be excluded from the operation of the act?

We are of opinion that the period of letting is unimportant in determining whether a Lodging House comes under the act now in question.

3rd. Who is to be considered the Keeper of a Common Lodging House, where the owner letting the lodgings does not himself reside in the house?

We are of opinion that where he neither resides in the house, nor exercises any control over its management, but simply receives

the rent, he cannot be considered the keeper. It is clear that in such case he could not comply with the requirements of 11th, 12th, and 13th sections of the act. But where the Owner, though not resident in the house, either in person or through an agent, colorably or otherwise, exercises control over its management, we have no doubt that he should be considered the keeper.

A serious difficulty arises where the owner *bonâ fide* lets different parts of the house to different individuals, and these lessees take in lodgers of such a description as would in an ordinary case constitute the house a "Common Lodging House." The question which here arises is whether each apartment so used is to be considered a "Common Lodging House," of which the lessee is the keeper?

It seems to us difficult to suppose that the act which refers to lodging houses was intended to apply to single apartments, so that every room in a house might become a separate "Common Lodging House." On the other hand it is to be observed that it is by the 2nd section provided, that part of a house, if used as a "Common Lodging House," shall be included in the act; and it is also true that, both under the Law relating to Burglary, and also with reference to the exercise of Franchises, the separate Apartments of Lodgers, where the landlord did not reside, have been held to be Dwelling Houses. Considering therefore that apartments thus let and occupied are specially within the mischief intended to be remedied by the act, we think that an attempt should be made to treat them as Common Lodging Houses, and to enforce the provisions of the act with respect to them against the tenants who thus admit lodgers. At the same time we feel bound to say we entertain considerable doubt as to the result.

(Signed) A. E. Cockburn.

Temple, Jan. 28th, 1852.

W. P. Wood.

The Vestry Clerk to the Secretary of State.

Vestry Hall, Chelsea,

14th September, 1866.

Sir,

I am directed by the Sanitary Committee of this Vestry to submit to you for confirmation, the accompanying Regulations

made in pursuance of the 35th section of the Sanitary Act, 1866.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient Servant,

Charles Lahee, Vestry Clerk.

The Right Hon. Spencer Horatio Walpole,

&c. &c. &c.

Secretary of State for the Home Department,
Whitehall, S. W.

PARISH OF CHELSEA, IN THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

29 and 30 Victoriæ cap. 90, sec. 35.

*Regulations for Houses let in Lodgings, or occupied by Members
of more than one Family.*

NUMBER OF LODGERS,

1. Whenever the Vestry may deem it necessary to put these Regulations into operation in respect to any House let in Lodgings or occupied by Members of more than one Family or Household, they shall give notice in writing to the owner thereof of the intention to do so, stating the entire number of Lodgers allowed to sleep in such house, together with a ticket stating the number which each room of such house is registered to accommodate, which ticket he is to keep upon the premises, and to produce whenever required by any Officer appointed by the Vestry for inspecting such houses.

2. A Register shall be kept at the Vestry Hall of all Houses to which these Regulations shall be made to apply.

3. The person paying, or liable to pay rates for such house, or having paid them at the last collection, or whose name is entered as the owner thereof in the Poor Rate Book, shall be deemed to be the owner for the purposes of these Regulations.

4. Two children under ten years of age to be counted as one lodger.

5. Rooms used as Kitchens or Sculleries shall not be occupied as Sleeping Rooms.

6. The Owner of every such house shall reduce the number of Lodgers upon receiving notice to that effect from the Vestry, such notice to state the special cause of the same being given, and the period during which it shall continue in force.

SEPARATION OF SEXES.

7. More than two adults of different sexes shall not occupy the same sleeping room.

KEEPING HOUSES CLEAN.

8. The Owner of every such House shall cause the walls and ceilings of every room, and of the staircases and passages, and yards of such house, to be well and sufficiently colored or lime-washed, or otherwise thoroughly cleansed to the satisfaction of the Officer appointed by the Vestry for inspecting such houses, once (at least) in every year, during the months of March or April; and shall cause the floors of all the rooms, passages, and stairs of such house, together with the yards attached thereto, to be kept at all times clean, and washed and swept as often as necessary.

VENTILATION.

9. The Owner of every such House shall cause every room and the passages in such house to be ventilated, to the satisfaction of the Officer appointed by the Vestry for inspecting such houses.

10. The owner of every such House shall provide such accommodation for washing and such a supply of water for the use of the lodgers as shall be satisfactory to the said Officer.

IN CASE OF FEVER, &c.

11. The owner of every such House shall, when a person in such house is ill of fever or any infectious or contagious disease, give immediate notice in writing to the Clerk of the Vestry at the Vestry Hall.

12. Every registered House shall be furnished with a dust bin of sufficient size to contain the dust, ashes, &c., that accumulate in the intervals of its being carried away, which shall not exceed one week.

13. A water-closet shall be provided for every such House having a yard or other facilities for erection thereof; and where such facilities do not exist, or where the closet is used in common by the lodgers of two or more houses, the closet must be provided in some place conveniently contiguous, to the satisfaction of the said Officer; and for twenty lodgers to be accommodated, a separate closet shall be provided.

14. The drains, the closets, and sinks shall be trapped so as to prevent effluvia coming up from the sewers; the sink in the yard shall be so placed as to take all the waste water through the drain from the closets.

15. The water-closet seat, floor, and walls shall be kept free from filth, and clean in all other respects.

16. The yards and areas of every such House shall be properly paved so as to run dry and effectually take off all waste water.

PENALTIES.

17. A copy of the foregoing Regulations shall be left with the owner, and another copy on the premises, by the Officer appointed by the Vestry, as soon as any House is registered; and any infringement of any one of them shall render the offender liable to penalties not exceeding Forty shillings for any one offence; with an additional penalty not exceeding Twenty shillings for every day during which a Default in obeying such Regulations may continue.

18. The above Penalties may be imposed by the Vestry, and if on demand the person on whom they are imposed refuses or neglects to pay the same, the Vestry, after giving three months' notice of their intention to do so, by posting a written or printed notice in a conspicuous place on the structure in respect of which they have imposed such fines, or on the land whereon it stands, may sell such structure; and they shall, after deducting from the proceeds of such sale the amount of such Fines imposed by them, restore the surplus (if any) to the owner.

19. The Powers and Duties imposed by these Regulations upon the Vestry may be exercised by the Sanitary Committee thereof.

The Local Government Office to the Vestry Clerk.

Local Government Act Office,

8, Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, s.w.,

Sir,

27th September, 1866.

With reference to the Regulations submitted by the Sanitary Committee of the Vestry of St. Luke, Chelsea, to the Secretary of State for the Home Department for confirmation, I have to point out that it is observed that there is no statement in these Regulations of the minimum cubic space to be allowed for each person. A minimum of 300 feet in rooms used only for sleeping, and 400 feet in rooms used both for sleeping and living in the day time, has usually been required in the Regulations submitted to the Secretary of State for approval under the 35th section of the Sanitary Act, 1866. But if the requirement of a minimum allowance be attended to in settling the number of lodgers to be allowed in these houses, the Secretary of State is not at all sure but that it is as well to omit the mention of a minimum in the regulations themselves with the present imperfect experience of what can be done and what is required in the way of regulation of houses of this kind.

As to the Regulation 4, I am to suggest reconsideration, and that the same breathing space should be allowed for children as for adults, and this suggestion is based on the strongly expressed opinion on this subject of Mr. Simon (head of the Medical Department of the Privy Council), in his 8th Report, that "it is to be desired that laws and regulations as to overcrowding should not proceed on the assumption that children (to any measurable extent) require less breathing space than adults. Against any such assumption, two facts have to be considered; first, that even healthy children, in proportion to their respective bodily weights, are about twice as powerful as adults in deteriorating the air which they breathe; secondly, that the children will almost invariably have certain eruptive and other febrile disorders to pass through, from which adult life is comparatively exempt, and in which the requirement of space is greatly increased. And having regard to these two considerations, I think it best that children and adults should be deemed to require equal allowances of air and ventilation."

It appears very questionable if the amount of watercloset accommodation (Regulation 12) could be regarded as sufficient where the lodgers were all adults.

The Regulations are returned herewith that the Vestry may reconsider them with a view to some modification, if they think this practicable. If not, the Secretary of State, having in view the great importance of securing any Regulation of this class of houses, however imperfect, would not refuse to approve of the Regulations as submitted.

We should be glad to receive copies of the Regulations when confirmed and printed.

I am, Sir,

C. Lahee, Esq.

Your obedient Servant,

Vestry Hall, King's Road,
Chelsea.

T. Taylor.

The Local Government Office to the Vestry Clerk.

Local Government Act Office,

8, Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, s.w.

Sir,

28th September, 1866.

Since writing yesterday, I have been directed by the Secretary of State to point out, that some legal question may be raised as to the power of recovering penalties on a Regulation under the 35th section of the Sanitary Act, 1866, for fixing the number of occupants of tenemented houses, unless such regulation refers to a minimum of cubic space. Though the form adopted in framing the Chelsea Regulations, which makes no reference to such minimum, may be at present in itself preferable to one containing such a minimum, for reasons pointed out in my letter of yesterday, the Secretary of State having doubts as to the legal effect of the regulation in this form, has directed the question—(Whether a Regulation empowering the local authority to fix the number of occupants of houses or rooms from time to time would be legally enforceable, without any express limitation of a minimum cubic space?)—to be referred to the Law Officers of the Crown for their opinion.

I am, Sir,

C. Lahee, Esq.

Your obedient Servant,

Vestry Hall, Chelsea.

T. Taylor.

The Vestry Clerk to the Local Government Office.

Vestry Hall, Chelsea,

Sir,

1st October, 1866.

The Sanitary Committee of this Vestry have had under their consideration your letters of the 27th and 28th ultimo, and have reconsidered the Regulations referred to.

Upon the first point named, viz., the minimum cubic space to be allowed to each person, I am to explain that the Committee gave careful attention to that subject, and were of opinion with Dr. Barclay, the Medical Officer of Health, that it would be better to omit the mention of a minimum quantity in the Regulations, and to settle the number of lodgers for each room having regard to that question.

As to Regulation 4, the Committee are of opinion that to require the same amount of breathing space as a rule, for a child as for an adult would, considering the purposes for which these Regulations are made, be productive of more harm than good. An ordinary room in this parish is 12 feet by 10 feet by 10 feet, and an ordinary family to occupy it may be said to be two parents, and three young children. The operation of such a rule in the case supposed, would be to compel one child to be lodged elsewhere. The Committee think this very objectionable.

With respect to Regulation 12, I am to say that the water closet accommodation provided for is the minimum quantity; in the great majority of cases the quantity would be in excess of this.

I am to say that the proposals to consider two children equivalent to one adult, and to allot a water closet to twenty persons, are borrowed from the Police Regulations for Common Lodging Houses.

I am directed to send the Regulations again to you, which I do herewith, and to request that they may be placed before the Secretary of State for confirmation.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

T. Taylor, Esq.

Your obedient Servant,

Local Government Office,

Chas. Lahee,

8, Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W.

Vestry Clerk.

The Vestry Clerk to the Local Government Office.

Vestry Hall, Chelsea,

Sir,

29th October, 1866.

In consequence of the receipt of the letter of which a copy is annexed, I am directed by the Sanitary Committee of this Vestry to remind you that the Regulations referred to have not been returned with the approval of the Secretary of State, and to request that, as they were first sent for approval on the 14th ultimo, they may be sent back as promptly as possible.

I am, Sir,

T. Taylor, Esq.

Your obedient Servant,

Local Government Office,

Chas. Lahee,

8, Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, s.w.

Vestry Clerk.

(Copy.)

Smethwick Local Board of Health,

Dear Sir,

Smethwick, 23 October, 1866,

Mr. Tom Taylor informs me that your regulations under the 35th section of the Sanitary Act have been approved. I shall feel obliged if you will furnish me with a copy. At any time I shall feel great pleasure in returning the favor.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

The Clerk,

(Signed) Ralph Docker,

Board of Works, Chelsea.

Clerk.

The Local Government Office to the Vestry Clerk.

Local Government Act Office,

8, Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, s.w.

Sir,

30th October, 1866.

With reference to your letter of the 29th instant, pressing for the Secretary of State's approval of the Regulations passed by the Parish of St. Luke, Chelsea, under the 35th section of the Sanitary Act, 1866, I am to state that the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown was received yesterday, to the effect that regulations framed under the 35th section of the Sanitary Act, 1866, fixing the number of occupants of tenemented houses, must set forth a definite minimum of cubic space, as there could be no recovery of penalties under a regulation (like that framed by the Vestry of St. Luke's,) authorizing the local authority in general terms to

fix the number of inmates for each house or each room. The minimum of cubic space as yet sanctioned by the Secretary of State is 300 feet for each inmate of rooms used exclusively as sleeping rooms, and 350 for each inmate of rooms used both for sleeping and living rooms. In some cases there is a provision that these requirements shall be for adults, i. e. for persons above 15, and another, that two persons below that age shall count as one adult. In other cases, the requirement is for every occupant without distinction of age. This cubic space is much smaller than the Secretary of State would wish to see fixed by Local Authorities, but in some of our largest towns and in the metropolis, it is represented to be all that can at present be required with any practical effect. He is desirous therefore that his sanction of so small a minimum of cubic space should not be taken to imply that he considers the space sufficient for health, and he thinks it well also that the Vestry should have the opportunity of increasing this minimum from time to time as the provision of more and better house accommodation may enable them to do so. The best way of effecting these objects seems to be by the addition to these Regulations of another, providing that the present regulations shall be in force for twelve months from the date of the Secretary of State's approval. At the end of this time the Vestry can apply for the Secretary of State's approval of other regulations, in which it is to be hoped it will be found practicable to require more adequate cubic space.

I am therefore to request that the first of these regulations may be altered by the insertion of a requirement of a minimum of cubic space, and that a proviso may be added, limiting the operation of the regulations to 12 months.

I am, Sir,

Charles Lahee, Esq.

Your obedient Servant,

Vestry Clerk, St. Luke's, Chelsea.

T. Taylor.

The Vestry Clerk to the Local Government Office.

Vestry Hall, Chelsea,

Sir,

6th November, 1866.

I am directed by the Sanitary Committee of this Vestry to send you, for the confirmation of the Secretary of State, another copy of proposed Regulations under the 35th section of the

Sanitary Act,, 1866, amended in accordance with the request contained in your letter of the 30th ultimo.

I am, Sir,

T. Taylor, Esq.

Your obedient Servant,

Local Government Office,

Chas. Lahee,

8, Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S. W.

Vestry Clerk.

PARISH OF CHELSEA, IN THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX,

29 and 30 Victoriæ, cap. 90, sec. 35.

Regulations for Houses let in Lodgings, or occupied by Members of more than one Family.

1. The minimum of space for each inmate of a room used both for living and sleeping shall be Three hundred and fifty cubic feet.

2. The minimum of space for each inmate of a room used exclusively for sleeping shall be Three hundred cubic feet.

3 to 21. (*These Regulations are the same as those printed at pages 70 to 72, and numbered 1 to 19.*)

22. These Regulations shall be in force until the day of , 1867, and no longer.

The Vestry Clerk of Chelsea to the Vestry Clerk of Islington.

Vestry Hall, Chelsea,

Dear Sir,

4th September, 1866.

Will you favor me, for the information of my Sanitary Committee, with a Copy of your Regulations under the 35th section of the Sanitary Act, 1866, for Lodging Houses.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

Chas. Lahee,

Vestry Clerk.

John Layton, Esq.,

Vestry Clerk, Islington.

The Vestry Clerk of Islington to the Vestry Clerk of Chelsea.

Saint Mary, Islington,

Vestry Offices, Upper Street, N.

Dear Sir,

14th September, 1866.

This Vestry has not applied to the Secretary of State under the 35th Sec. of the Sanitary Act, nor am I aware it is in contemplation to do so.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours truly,

John Layton.

Chas. Lahee, Esq.

per A. J. Berry.

The Vestry Clerk of Islington to the Vestry Clerk of Chelsea.

Saint Mary, Islington,

Vestry Offices, Upper Street, N.

Dear Sir,

29th September, 1866.

Sanitary Act, 1866.

May I ask you to favor me with a print or copy of your Regulations under the 35th section of this Act. An early answer will oblige.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours truly,

J. Layton, Vestry Clerk,

C. Lahee, Esq.

per J. E. M.

The Woolwich Local Board of Health to the Vestry Clerk of Chelsea.

Woolwich Local Board of Health,

Solicitor's Department,

Parson's Hill, Woolwich, S.E.

Dear Sir,

29th September, 1866.

I shall be obliged if you will favour me with a copy of any Regulations you have prepared under the 35th section of the Sanitary Act, 1866, which I am about applying to this parish.

I am, dear Sir,

To the Vestry Clerk of Chelsea,
Middlesex.

Yours truly,

W. Farnfield.

The Local Government Office to the Vestry Clerk.

Local Government Office,
8, Richmond Terrace, Whitehall,

Sir,

September, 1866.

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Walpole to forward you the enclosed circular, containing a digest of the Sanitary Act, 1866, and am to say that the Secretary of State is desirous that the attention of your Vestry or District Board should be called more particularly to the 19th section of this Act, enlarging the definition of Nuisances that may be dealt with under the Nuisances Removal Acts; and to the 20th section, which imposes a new duty on the Nuisance Authority—that of making a regular periodical inspection of its district, with a view to ascertain what nuisances exist calling for abatement under the powers of the Nuisances Removal Acts, and to enforce the provisions of the said Acts for the abatement of such nuisances.

Till now, Nuisance Authorities have only had imposed on them, in terms, the duty of proceeding upon complaints made as prescribed by the Nuisances Removal Act, 1855, though the Secretary of State is aware that, in practice, they have not held themselves limited by this view of their duty. Since the passing of the Sanitary Act, 1866, the authorities are specifically required to make regular inspection of their districts, with a view to discover nuisances which call for the execution of their authority.

In districts so large and populous as those under the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Vestries and District Boards, this duty can only be discharged by distribution of their districts among a staff of properly qualified Inspectors, and the Local Authority will have to consider whether, in some cases, an increase of the present Inspecting Staff may not be found necessary for this purpose.

Where this is the case, I am to express the hope of the Secretary of State, that the Nuisance Authority will take the expediency of such increase into prompt consideration.

I am also to call your attention to the 21st section, which empowers the Nuisance Authority to give notice for the removal of the nuisance before proceeding to action by order of magis-

trates, which may often save time, and the expense of legal proceedings, when once owners and occupiers have found that the Nuisance Authority is in earnest in enforcing the law.

The provisions of the 22nd section for cleansing or disinfecting filthy or infected houses, or infected articles ; the powers given to the Nuisance Authority to provide places and means of disinfection, and carriages for the conveyance of persons suffering from contagious diseases (sections 24 and 25), and for the removal under Justice's order of sick persons improperly accommodated (section 26), for the provision of a proper place for the reception of dead bodies, the retention of which among the living may endanger health or life (section 27) ; the extension of the powers of entry (section 13), to all hours during which businesses are carried on ; the extension to the whole of England of the prohibition of cellar dwellings (section 42) ; and the enactment of penalties for disobedience of notices for the periodical removal of manure or refuse from mews, stables, &c, (section 53), are all provisions which will be found to have a special bearing on the duties of Nuisance Authorities in the metropolis, especially at a time like the present, when epidemic disease prevails.

The attention of the Vestry or District Board is also called to the 35th section, which prescribes the mode in which such authorities may obtain powers for the regulation of houses let out in sets of rooms to lodgers, and which the Medical Officer of the Privy Council considers to require regulation, in the interest both of the occupiers and public, quite as much as common lodging houses. Several applications for powers to put these regulations in force have already been granted in the short time since the passing of the Act.

In conclusion, the Secretary of State wishes to call the attention of the Nuisance Authority to the new duty imposed upon him by the 49th section of the Act, of inquiring into appeals in cases of neglect of duty by Local Authorities, and of issuing orders, and even directing the execution of works, where the Local Authority, after the neglect of duty has been brought home to them, continue to make default.

The Secretary of State hopes that it will not be necessary for him to exercise functions which can only devolve upon him by

neglect of duty on the part of Local Authorities, and he will be glad to give every assistance in his power to these authorities in carrying out the law which they have to administer.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

T. Taylor.

The Vestry, Clerk to the Local Government Office.

Vestry Hall, Chelsea,

24th September, 1866.

Sir,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt, on the 21st instant, of your communication, viz.—3 copies of a printed letter dated September, 1866.

The letter refers to an enclosed circular containing a digest of the Sanitary Act, 1866, but no such circular was enclosed; that, however, is of little consequence, as the Sanitary Committee of this Vestry have had that Act under their consideration since its passing, and have taken action under many of the sections you refer to, particularly the 21st, 22nd, 24th, 25th, 27th, and 53rd.

Respecting the 35th section, and the Regulations for Houses let in Lodgings or occupied by Members of more than one Family, the Secretary of State has gazetted this parish as being under its operation, and the Committee are now awaiting his confirmation of the Regulations which have been prepared by them and submitted for his approval.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Chas. Lahee,

Vestry Clerk.

Tom Taylor, Esq.,

Local Government Office,

8, Richmond Terrace, Whitehall.

APPENDIX F.

RETURN TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE.

The Privy Council Office to the Vestry Clerk.

Privy Council Office,
Cattle Plague Department,
Princes Street, Westminster, s.w.

Sir, 7th September, 1866.

I have been directed by the Lords of the Council to request that you will have the goodness to furnish me, for their information, with a List of all the Cow Sheds and Slaughter Houses in the Parish of St. Luke, Chelsea, for which purpose blank forms are enclosed.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
H. D. Harness.

The Vestry Clerk of the
Parish of St. Luke, Chelsea.

The Vestry Clerk to the Privy Council Office.

Sir, Vestry Hall, Chelsea,
8th November, 1866.

As requested by your letter of the 7th September last, I beg to send you the Returns asked for.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
Chas. Lahee,
Vestry Clerk.

Colonel Harness, C.B.,
Privy Council Office,
Cattle Plague Department,
Princes Street, Westminster, s.w.

1866, 12th October.

RETURN OF COWSHEDS,

Date of Inspection.

Parish of St. Luke, Chelsea; Licensed on 23rd October, and 6th November.

Name and Address of Occupier.	Situation of Cowshed.	Date of First Licence.	Present Number of Cows.	Remarks.
Argent, William, 6, Chapel Place, Brompton	Richard's Place	1862	5	
Baker, Charles Newcomb, 152, King's Road, Chelsea	At the rear	1864	1	Only Breton Cows, kept for sale.
Do. Do.	The Pheasantry, Beaufort Street.	1862	1	Do. do.
Bunker, Thomas, 90, Little Cadogan Place	At the rear	1862	6	
Carnaby, Mary, Kensal Road	At the rear	1862	4	
Collie, Henry, 1, Upper Cheyne Row	At the rear	1862	7	
Coton, Frederick, 160, Sclane Street	23, George Street	1862	7	
Cowley, William, 23, Queen Street, Mayfair	27, Manor Street	1862	34	
Do. Do.	28, Queen's Road West	1862	4	
Cross, Thomas, 52, College Place	At the rear	1862	17	

Name and Address of Occupier.	Situation of Cowshed.	Date of First License.	Present Number of Cows	Remarks.
Cutler, Joseph, 8, Park Side, Knightsbridge	86, Marlborough Road..	1862	0	Has not replaced his stock since the Cattle Plague
Dancocks, Samuel Sharman, 177, Fulham Road	At the rear	1862	34	
Freeman, F. 7, Bretten Terrace	At the rear	1862	11	
Hornsby, William, 43, Francis Street	At the rear	1862	2	
Humphrey, Charles, 4, Prince's Street	At the rear ...	1862	22	
Manger, William, 126, Piccadilly	23, George Street	1862	44	
Mason, Thomas James, 22, Marlborough Road	At the rear	1866	2	
Meredith, Philip, 11, Britten Street	Britten Street Mews	1866	0	
Morrison, Stephen W. Bull Wharf, Chelsea	No. 2, Druce's Wharf, Queen's Road West.	1862	80	
Do. Do.	At Gough House ...	1866	4	
Osmint, Henry, Cook's Ground	In Cook's Ground	1862	9	Not yet occupied.

Name and Address of Occupier.	Situation of Cowshed.	Date of First License.	Present Number of Cows.	Remarks.
Osmint, William Henry, 5, Keppel Street	At the rear	1862	6	
Smith, Joseph 7, Turk's Row	At the rear	1863	1	
Tomkins, George 5, Orford Street	At the rear	1862	8	
Walker, Charles, 25, Exeter Street	In Lower North Street .	1862	36	
Do. Do.	In ditto	1862		
Walter, Jane, 31, New Road	At the rear	1862	12	
Warne, James, 28, North Street	Little Exeter Street . . .	1862	4	
Willcox, Joseph, 35, Exeter Street	Ditto	1862	6	
Williams, James, 12, Rose Terrace, Fulham Road	Also 40, New Road . . .	1862	0	
Williams, Charles, 29, Beaufort Street	At the rear of 65, Church Street	1862	48	
Wray, Charles, 51, Marlborough Road	At the rear	1862	34	
Dear, Edmund, 54, Lower Sloane Street	At the rear	1862	7	
	No. 2, Druce's Wharf, Queen's Road West.	1866	0	Not yet occupied.

RETURN OF SLAUGHTERHOUSES.
Parish of Chelsea, 10th October, 1866.

Name and Address of Occupier.	Situation of Slaughter-House.	Date of First License.	Average Number of Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs, slaughtered per week.	Remarks.
Thomas Andrews, 106, Marlborough Road	At the rear	Oct. 1856	3 bullocks, 20 sheep ..	
E. W. Burton, 337, King's Road	Ditto	Oct. 1856	1 bullock, 10 sheep .	
Joseph Cobb, 52, King's Road	Ditto	Oct. 1856	2 to 3 bullocks, 1 calf, 15 sheep	
Joseph Cobb, Junr. 2 Sloane Street	Ditto	Oct. 1856	3 bullocks, 1 calf, 25 sheep	
Alexander Colman, 3, Upper Church Street	Ditto	Oct. 1856	10 sheep	
Richard Coumbe, 361, Fulham Road	Ditto	Oct. 1856	12 sheep	
Samuel Drage, 48, Cheyne Walk	Ditto	Oct. 1856	10 sheep	
Charles Dutton, 3, Duke Street	Ditto	Oct. 1856	10 sheep	
Henry Flack, 137, King's Road	Ditto	Oct. 1856	1 bullock, 12 sheep	
William Ford, 41, Arthur Street	Ditto	Oct. 1861	10 pigs	

Name and Address of Occupier.	Situation of Slaughter-House.	Date of First License.	Average Number of Cattle Sheep, and Pigs, slaughtered per week.	Remarks.
Charles Foster, 2, Albert Place	At the rear	Oct. 1856	12 sheep	
William Garland, 3, Queen's Road East	Ditto	Oct. 1861	12 pigs	
T. B. Garner, 315, Fulham Road	Ditto	Oct. 1856	3 bullocks, 25 sheep . .	
John Grant, 38, King's Road	Ditto	Oct. 1856	4 bullocks, 1 calf, 40 sheep	
Walter Hall, 96, King's Road	Ditto	Oct. 1856	3 bullocks, 25 sheep . .	
James Henderson, 386, King's Road	Ditto	Oct. 1856	5 bullocks, 35 sheep . . .	
Walter Hughes, 341, Fulham Road	Ditto	Oct. 1856	12 sheep	
Edward Hulbert, 90, Marlborough Road	Ditto	Oct. 1857	12 sheep	
Joshua Iggulden 84, Marlborough Road	Ditto	Oct. 1856	2 bullocks, 15 sheep . . .	
William Jelly, 22, Church Street	Ditto	Oct. 1859	12 sheep	
Richard Jordan, Kensal Road	Ditto	Oct. 1856	3 bullocks, 1 calf, 25 sheep	

Name and Address of Occupier.	Situation of Slaughter-House.	Date of First License.	Average Number of Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs, slaughtered per week.	Remarks.
Elizabeth Liley, 13, Halsey Terrace	At the rear	Oct. 1856	12 sheep	Kills for the Barracks under a Government Inspector (prior to 22nd Oct., when it ceased.)
John Mason, 7, Flood Street	Ditto	Oct. 1856	3 bullocks, 25 sheep	
Charles Mitchell, 2, Maynard Place	Ditto	Oct. 1859	1 bullock, 12 sheep	
Henry Morris, 42, Queen's Road West	Ditto	Oct. 1856	24 bullocks, 120 sheep	
Joseph Phillips, 54, King's Road	Ditto	Oct. 1856	10 bullocks, 80 sheep	Kills for the trade.
J. R. Pollard, Robert Terrace	Britten Street Mews	Oct. 1856	1 bullock, 20 sheep	
M. D. Reynolds, Kensal Road	At the rear	Oct. 1856	8 pigs	
Daniel Rothwell, 391, Fulham Road	Ditto	Oct. 1860	1 bullock, 12 sheep	
G. A. Scott, 48, Walton Street	Ditto	Oct. 1856	4 bullocks, 20 sheep, 6 pigs	
J. H. Sims, 37, Manor Street	Ditto	Oct. 1856	1 bullock, 12 sheep	

Name and Address of Occupier.	Situation of Slaughter-House.	Date of First License.	Average Number of Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs, slaughtered per week.	Remarks.
Robert Slater, Kensington	Crooked Usage	Nov. 1859	8 bullocks, 1 calf, 45 sheep	
B. Smith, 67, King's Road	2, Little Smith Street	Oct. 1862	9 bullocks, 3 calves, 60 sheep	
Thomas Spencer 148, Marlborough Road	At the rear	Oct. 1865	2 bullocks, 1 calf, 20 sheep	
T. Symons, Alpha House, Fulham Road	Ditto	Oct. 1856	10 bullocks, 2 calves, 80 sheep	
George Ward, College Place	Little Blenheim Street	Oct. 1856	2 bullocks, 5 calves, 10 sheep	
J. M. Weidner, 2, Duke Street	At the rear	Oct. 1856	12 pigs	
Richard Wellicome, 155, Fulham Road	Ditto	Oct. 1858	1 bullock, 12 sheep	
F. H. White, 347, King's Road	Ditto	Nov. 1857	1 calf, 12 sheep	
James Wright, 9, Milner Street	Ditto	Oct. 1856	2 bullocks, 2 calves, 20 sheep	
William Wright, 20, Queen's Road West	Ditto	Oct. 1856	3 bullocks, 20 sheep	
David Young, 16, Leader Street	Ditto	Oct. 1856	3 bullocks, 6 pigs, 30 sheep	Kills for others.

APPENDIX G.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES AND COW HOUSES. PROCEEDINGS RESPECTING THE APPLICATION FOR LICENSES, OCTOBER, 1866.

*Extract from the Minutes of the Sanitary Committee,
September 21, 1866 (10).*

The Clerk laid before the Committee the Notices he had received of intention to apply for Slaughter House Licenses upon the Forms A. and B. respectively, viz :—

FORM A.

NAME.		PLACE TO BE LICENSED.
Cobb, Joseph Sen.	-	At the rear of 52, King's Road
Dutton, Charles	- -	„ 3, Duke Street
Garner, Thomas Betts	-	„ 315, Fulham Road
Grant, John	- - -	„ 38, King's Road
Jordan, Richard	- -	„ his premises, Kensal Road
Morris, Henry	- -	„ 42, Queen's Road West
Pollard, James Robert	-	In Britten Street Mews
Reynolds, Matthew David		At the rear of his premises, Kensal New Town
Slater, Robert	- -	In Crooked Usage
Spencer, Thomas	- -	At the rear of 128, Marlborough Road
Symons, Thomas, and Philp, Thomas	- - -	„ Alpha House, Fulham Road
Ward, George	- -	In Little Blenheim Street
Weidner, John Michael	-	At the rear of 2, Duke Street
Wright, William	- -	„ 20, Queen's Road West

FORM B.

NAME.		PLACE TO BE LICENSED.
Andrews, Thomas	-	At the rear of 106, Marlborough Road
Burton, Edward W.	-	„ 337 King's Road
Cobb, Joseph, Jun.	-	„ 2 Sloane Street
Colman, Alexander	-	„ 5, Upper Church Street
Coumbe, Richard	- -	„ 361, Fulham Road
Drage, Samuel	- -	„ 48 Cheyne Walk
Flack, Henry	- -	„ 137, King's Road
Ford, William	- -	„ 14, Arthur Street
Foster, Charles	- -	„ 2, Albert Place
Garland, William	- -	„ 3, Queen's Road East
Hall, Walter	- -	„ 96, King's Road
Henderson, James	- -	„ 386, Ditto
Hughes, Walter	- -	„ 341, Fulham Road
Hulbert, Edward	- -	„ 90, Marlborough Road
Iggulden, Joshua	-	„ 84, Ditto
Jelley, William	- -	„ 22, Church Street
Liley, Elizabeth	- -	„ 13, Halsey Terrace
Mason, John	- -	„ 7, Flood Street
Mason, Betsey	- -	76, Little Cadogan Place
Mitchell, Charles	- -	At the rear of 2, Maynard Place
Phillips, Joseph	- -	„ 54, King's Road
Rothwell, Daniel	- -	„ 391, Fulham Road
Scott, George Amos	- -	„ 48, Walton Street
Sims, J. H.	- - -	„ 37, Manor Street
Smith, Benjamin	- -	2, Little Smith Street
Wellicome, Richard	-	At the rear of 155, Fulham Road
White, Francis Henry	-	„ 347, King's Road
Wright, James	- -	„ 9, Milner Street
Young, David	- -	„ 16, Leader Street

RESOLVED, that the said Notices be referred to the Medical Officer of Health for Report.

*Extracts from the Minutes of the Sanitary Committee,
October 5, 1866 (7).*

The Medical Officer handed in a Report as follows :—

23A, Bruton Street, Berkeley Square, w.
5th October, 1866.

To the Sanitary Committee,
Parish of Chelsea,
Gentlemen,

I beg to report that 43 notices have been given of intended applications for Slaughter House Licenses. Of these 42 have reference to premises licensed last year, and one is a new application. The latter, I conceive to be quite unsuitable for the purpose. When I visited the premises, I was shown a coach-house, situated in a small yard at the back of Chesham Street and Lyall Place, without paving, drainage, or ventilation, which the applicant proposed to convert into a Slaughter House. It would undoubtedly be possible by reconstruction at considerable cost to adapt the present building to such a purpose, but I believe you will agree with me in thinking that very urgent reason should be shown for the necessity, before you sanction a nuisance of this kind being brought into a fresh neighbourhood. In the present instance, the applicant keeps a small shop nearly half a mile distant from the yard; while, on the other hand, there is no building between it and the backs of the houses in Cadogan Place, to the inhabitants of which it would necessarily be a very great nuisance.

The remainder of the premises are the same as those licensed last year, but in five instances the name of the applicant is changed. Mr. Philp applies along with Mr. Symons; Mr. Burton has removed to Mr. Squires' premises, and has been succeeded by Mr. Dutton in his former place of business; Mr. Wright has taken the place of Mr. French, and Mr. Sims that of Mr. Holmes.

On the last occasion seven licenses were granted under special conditions, which have all been fulfilled to the satisfaction of your Officers, and during the past twelve months, only three notices altogether have been issued, which were promptly complied with. It gives me great pleasure to report that at no time have the Slaughter Houses in the Parish been in a more satisfactory state.

One point, however, seems to me to demand special consideration. The butchers, who occasionally kill a few pigs, have always signed an agreement pledging themselves not to keep pigs longer than 36 hours on their premises. But it seems to me that they have never thoroughly understood its meaning, and have often kept them for an unlimited time. In the case of Mr. Ford, of Arthur Street, special permission was given him to keep a number not exceeding 20 pigs on his premises in Crooked Usage. I should therefore recommend that the attention of the Bench be called to the tenor of this agreement, and that a caution be given to each butcher having signed the agreement marked A., that he is not to keep pigs longer than 36 hours without the sanction of the Vestry; and that in every case when it was desired to keep them for a longer period, a special agreement to that effect must be made, as was done in the case of Mr. Ford. In the accompanying Return, I have recommended that the license to Mr. Ford be again coupled with a limitation of the number of pigs to any number not exceeding 20.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. W. Barclay, M.D.

Medical Officer of Health.

The Medical Officer also handed in a Certificate respecting all the Slaughter Houses in the Parish from the occupiers of which notice had been received of their intention to apply for Licenses; the Recommendation in each case being ordered to be carried out.

*Extracts from the Minutes of the Sanitary Committee,
October 5, 1866 (8).*

The Clerk laid before the Committee the notices he had received of intention to apply for Cow House Licenses upon the Forms prepared for that purpose, viz. :—

NAME.	PLACE TO BE LICENSED.
Argent William - -	In Richard's Place
Baker, Charles Newcomb	At the rear of 152, King's Road
Ditto - - -	"The Pheasantry," Beaufort Street
Bunker, Thomas - -	At the rear of 90, Little Cadogan Place
Carnaby, Mary - -	In Kensal Road
Collie, Henry - -	At the rear of 1, Upper Cheyne Row
Coton, Frederick - -	23, George Street
Cowley, William - -	27, Manor Street
Ditto - - -	29, Queen's Road West
Cross, Thomas - -	At the rear of 52, College Place
Cutler, Joseph - -	86, Marlborough Road
Dancocks, Samuel Sharman - - -	At the rear of 177, Fulham Road
Freeman, F. - - -	„ 7, Bretten Terrace
Hornsby, William - -	„ 43, Francis Street
Humphrey, Charles - -	„ 4, Princes Street
Manger, William - -	22, George Street
Mason, Thomas, James -	At the rear of 22, Marlboro' Road
Meredith, Philip - -	Emmerson's Yard, Britten Street Mews.
Morrison, Stephen W. -	2, Druce's Wharf, Queen's Rd. West
Do. - - -	At Gough House
Osmint, Henry - -	In Cook's Ground
Osmint, William Henry -	At the rear of 5, Keppel Street
Smith, Joseph - -	„ 7, Turk's Row
Tomkins, George - -	„ 5, Orford Street
Walker, Charles - -	In Lower North Street
Do. - - -	Do.
Walter, Jane - -	At the rear of 31, New Road
Warne, James - -	In Little Exeter Street
Willcox, Joseph - -	Do. and 40, New Road
Williams, Charles - -	At the rear of 29, Beaufort Street
Williams, James - -	„ 65, Church Street
Wray, Charles - -	51, Marlborough Road

RESOLVED that the said Notices be referred to the Medical Officer of Health, for a Report.

*Extract from the Minutes of the Sanitary Committee,
October 12, 1866, (7 and 8).*

The Clerk reported verbally the proceedings at the Petty Sessions on Monday last, as to the Licensing of the Slaughter Houses.

RESOLVED that the Clerk be directed to make his Report in this matter to the Board on Tuesday next.

RESOLVED that the Medical Officer of Health be directed to make the Report ordered on the 5th instant (8) upon the Cow Houses, to the Board on Tuesday next.

APPENDIX H.

THE NUISANCE FROM PIGS AT 109, (late 3, Old) MANOR STREET; AND FROM THE BOILING OF OFFAL AT No. 45, (late 15), LEADER STREET.

No. 109, (late 3, Old) MANOR STREET.

The Vestry Clerk to Messrs. Lee, Pemberton and Reeves.

Vestry Hall, Chelsea,
13th August, 1866.

Dear Sirs,

Referring to our correspondence respecting this house, I am directed by the Sanitary Committee of this Vestry to inform you, as Solicitors of Earl Cadogan, that the occupier, Lowe, has been convicted by Mr. Arnold, under the 68th section of the Act, 57 Geo. III., cap. 29. The Sanitary Committee hope that you will no longer hesitate to eject him, as he continues the keeping of the pigs, and committing the other nuisances, as heretofore.

I am, dear Sirs,

Yours faithfully,

Chas Lahee,

Messrs. Lee, Pemberton and Reeves,
14, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

Vestry Clerk.

The Vestry Clerk to Messrs. Lee, Pemberton and Reeves.

Vestry Hall, Chelsea,
August 14th, 1866.

Dear Sirs,

I am directed to request that you will with the utmost possible despatch apply on the part of the Vestry for judgment in the case, "Lahee v. Lowe," heard at the Westminster Police Court on the 11th July last, when the Defendant was convicted under the 68th section of the Act, 57 Geo. III., cap. 29, and ordered to come up

for judgment when called upon; and that you take care that the witness, Mrs. Fenton, of No. 119, Old Manor Street, is there to prove the continuance of the offence since then, and her continued ill health therefrom.

I am, dear Sirs,

Yours faithfully,

Chas. Lahee.

Messrs. Lee, Pemberton and Reeves,
Solicitors,
44, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

Vestry Clerk.

Messrs. Lee, Pemberton and Reeves to the Vestry Clerk.

44, Lincoln's Inn Fields, w.c.

London, 16th August, 1866.

Dear Sir,

The sitting Magistrate, Mr. Arnold, has directed a summons to issue, calling on Lowe to appear on Monday next at two o'clock, and show cause why the judgment should not be enforced against him.

We saw Mrs. Fenton on our way to the Police Office; she says that the nuisance continues, though not now so bad, the weather being cooler; she states that her Medical man will give her a certificate that her recent illness was to some extent attributable to the smell from the pigs and the wash brought in for them.

We have written to Mrs. Fenton to attend, and if she can get her Doctor's Certificate as above, to have it with her on Monday next.

We are, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

Chas. Lahee, Esq.

Lee, Pemberton and Reeves.

Messrs. Lee, Pemberton and Reeves to the Vestry Clerk.

44, Lincoln's Inn Fields, w.c.

London, 17th August, 1866.

Dear Sir,

We think the Inspector of Nuisances had better attend at the Police Court on Monday next at two o'clock, and that he should, as near that time as may be, satisfy himself that the pigs are still

there, so that he, as well as Mrs. Fenton, may be able to speak of the continuance of the nuisance.

If you have any minutes of evidence of your witnesses on whose statements the conviction took place or of the evidence given by the other side on the hearing, please send them to us by Monday morning.

Charles Lahee, Esq.

Yours faithfully,
Lee, Pemberton and Reeves.

Messrs. Lee, Pemberton and Reeves to the Vestry Clerk.

44, Lincoln's Inn Fields, w.c.

London, 20th August, 1866.

Dear Sir,

We have to inform you that the Sitting Magistrate, Mr. Selfe, on his attention being called by his Clerk to the fact that the conviction had taken place before Mr. Arnold, stated that he could not pass judgment on the conviction of another Magistrate, unless that Magistrate had left a record of what his judgment would be which Mr. Arnold had not done in this case; and as Mr. Arnold would not be back from his holiday till about the 20th September, nothing could be done till then.

The Defendant stated that he was getting rid of the pigs as fast as he could, and Mr. Selfe told him that if they were not all got rid of in a week, Mr. Arnold when he returned would punish him severely. We recommend that Mr. Alder call in a week, so that Defendant may see that he is being looked after.

We are, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

Charles Lahee, Esq.

Lee, Pemberton and Reeves.

The Vestry Clerk to Messrs. Lee, Pemberton and Reeves.

Vestry Hall, Chelsea,

22nd September, 1866.

Dear Sirs,

I am directed by the Sanitary Committee to enquire what you are doing in respect to this matter.

I am, dear Sirs,

Yours faithfully,

Messrs. Lee, Pemberton and Reeves.

Chas. Lahee.

44, Lincoln's Inn Fields, w.c.

Vestry Clerk.

Messrs. Lee, Pemberton and Reeves to the Vestry Clerk.

44, Lincoln's Inn Fields, w.c.

London, 3rd October, 1866.

Dear Sir,

We have to inform you that we obtained a Judgment Summons against Mr. Lowe which was returnable to-day, when Mr. Arnold fined the Defendant 8s. and costs, or seven days' imprisonment.

We are, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

Lee, Pemberton and Reeves.

Charles Lahee, Esq.

The Vestry Clerk to Messrs. Lee, Pemberton and Reeves.

Vestry Hall, Chelsea,

6th October, 1866.

Dear Sirs,

I believe that you have stated to Dr. Barclay that you were delayed in this ejection for want of a conviction; now that you have obtained one (such as it is) the Sanitary Committee hope you will proceed with all possible despatch.

I am, dear Sirs,

Yours faithfully,

Chas. Lahee,

Vestry Clerk.

Messrs. Lee, Pemberton and Reeves,

Solicitors,

44, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

No. 45 (late 15), LEADER STREET.

The Vestry Clerk to Messrs. Lee, Pemberton and Reeves.

Vestry Hall, Chelsea,

7th August, 1866.

Dear Sirs,

Some years ago you promised that if this house continued a nuisance, you would, on the part of the owner, eject the parties. It is now a most noxious nuisance, and I am directed by the Com-

mittee of this Vestry, appointed to carry out the Orders of the Privy Council under the Diseases Prevention Act, 1855, to request that you will fulfil that promise. I beg to send you a copy of an Order made by a Magistrate on the 10th December, 1864.

I am, dear Sirs,

Yours faithfully,

Chas. Lahee.

Messrs. Lee, Pemberton and Reeves,
Solicitors,
44, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

Vestry Clerk.

(Copy of Order referred to.)

ORDER.

WESTMINSTER POLICE COURT.

To Mr. Emons, the occupier of certain premises situated and being No. 15, Leader Street, Chelsea, and to his servants and agents, and to all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS, on the 5th day of November last, complaint was made before me, Henry Selfe Selfe, Esquire, one of the Magistrates of the Police Courts of the Metropolis, sitting at the Westminster Police Court, and within the Metropolitan Police District, under the Nuisances Removal Acts for England, by Charles Lahee, on behalf of the Local Authority, to wit, the Vestry of the Parish of Chelsea, in the County of Middlesex, and within the said Metropolitan Police District, that in or upon certain premises, situate at 15, Leader Street, Chelsea, in the District of the Complainants above-named, the following nuisance existed on or about the 29th October last, namely, an accumulation of stinking offal, so as to be a nuisance and injurious to health, and that the said nuisance was caused by the act or default of the occupier of the said premises.

And whereas the said Mr. Emons, the occupier within the meaning of the said Nuisances Removal Acts, hath this day appeared before me, Henry Selfe Selfe, Esquire, one of the said Magistrates sitting at the said Police Court to answer the matter of the said complaint.

Now upon proof here had before me, that the nuisance so complained of did exist on the said premises, and that the same was

caused by the act or default of Mr. Emons, the said occupier of the said premises, and in pursuance of the said Act, I do prohibit the said occupier from keeping stinking offal upon the said premises, and also from boiling offal unfit for human food upon the said premises.

Given under the hand and seal of me, one of the said Magistrates at the said Police Court, this tenth day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

H. S. Selfe.

(L. S.)

Messrs. Lee, Pemberton and Reeves to the Vestry Clerk.

44, Lincoln's Inn Fields, w.c.

London, 10th August, 1866.

Dear Sir,

We are in receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, and shall be happy to advise our clients as suggested in our letter to you of the 19th December, 1863. We are not however concerned for the Rector of Chelsea, who is now one of the owners of this house jointly with the other owners of the Chelsea Common Estate, to which it belongs, and should have to communicate with his Solicitors in anything that may be done. It will therefore probably be well for the Committee to communicate with the Rector direct.

It is not probable that the owners of the property will care to incur any expense in the matter, and we have therefore to enquire whether the Vestry will pay such expenses as may be incurred.

We ought to let you know that if the owners consider it a case in which they should exercise their power of ejecting the tenant, they could not at this period of the year (it being vacation) do so for some months. If therefore the nuisance requires to be immediately abated, it will be well for the Vestry to exercise their powers. Waiting your reply.

We are, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

Lee, Pemberton, and Reeves.

Charles Lahee, Esq.

The Vestry Clerk to Messrs. Lee, Pemberton and Reeves.

Vestry Hall, Chelsea.

August 14th, 1866.

Dear Sirs,

The Rector will gladly concur with the other owners of the Chelsea Common Estate in ridding it of a nuisance, and will join them in any necessary expense they may properly incur for that purpose.

I am directed to request that you will at once give the parties notice of your intention to proceed with the ejectment at the earliest possible moment, and in the meantime that you will, on behalf of the Vestry, proceed against the occupiers under the Nuisances Removal Act.

I am, dear Sirs,

Yours faithfully,

Chas. Lahee,

Vestry Clerk.

Messrs. Lee, Pemberton and Reeves,

Solicitors,

44, Lincoln's Inn Fields, w.c.

Messrs. Lee, Pemberton and Reeves to the Vestry Clerk.

44, Lincoln's Inn Fields, w.c.

London, 16th August, 1866.

Dear Sir,

If the inhabitants of Leader Street near to No. 45, be requested to take notice when the smell and nuisance at No. 45, should be very bad, any ten of them may sign a requisition to the Board which by the 18 sec. of 29 and 30 Vict. c. 90, is deemed equivalent to the Certificate of a Medical Officer under the Nuisance Removal Act (which might be difficult to obtain), the Board may proceed under the 27th section of the 18th and 19th Vict. c. 121, and all the requisitionists would then be able to give evidence of the existence of the nuisance on that particular day, and its consequences, as well as generally.

We are, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

Lee, Pemberton, and Reeves.

Chas. Lahee, Esq.

Messrs. Lee, Pemberton, and Reeves, to the Vestry Clerk.

44, Lincoln's Inn Fields, w c.

Dear Sir,

London, 17th August, 1866.

Referring to that part of your letter of the 14th instant, asking us to proceed with the ejectment, we have to remark that the enquiry made in our letter to you of the 10th instant, as to payment of the expences the owners may incur, is not answered, and to request you will be good enough to reply to it.

We are, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

Charles Lahee, Esq.

Lee, Pemberton, and Reeves.

The Vestry Clerk to Messrs. Lee, Pemberton and Reeves.

Vestry Hall, Chelsea,

21st August, 1866.

Dear Sirs,

I have laid your letter of the 17th before the Sanitary Committee, together with my letter to you to which you refer. They are of opinion that the Rector's undertaking, as part owner, to share the costs of the ejectment, was a sufficient answer to your question, and they are surprised that you should ask the Vestry to pay the expense referred to.

I am, dear Sirs,

Yours faithfully,

Chas. Lahee,

Messrs. Lee, Pemberton and Reeves,

Vestry Clerk.

Solicitors,

44, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

Messrs. Lee, Pemberton and Reeves to the Vestry Clerk.

44, Lincoln's Inn Fields, w.c.

London, 22nd August, 1866.

Dear Sir,

45, Leader Street.

We are favored with your letter of the 21st instant. On referring to our letters you will not find that we asked the Vestry to pay the expenses of the ejectment they wished for, and the Com-

mittee will readily understand that personally, it is a matter of indifference to us whether they do so or not, but it was necessary we should make the enquiry whether they would pay them in communicating their request to our clients, that they might know what that request entailed.

We are unable to see how the Rector's undertaking affords a reply to the enquiry, but in the absence of any other, we shall assume the Vestry wish the owners to proceed at their own expense.

We are, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

Chas. Laheo, Esq.

Lee, Pemberton and Reeves.

The Vestry Clerk to Messrs. Lee, Pemberton and Reeves.

Vestry Hall, Chelsea,

22nd September, 1866.

Dear Sirs,

I am directed by the Sanitary Committee to enquire what you are doing in respect to this matter.

I am, dear Sirs,

Yours faithfully,

Chas. Lahee,

Messrs. Lee, Pemberton and Reeves,

Vestry Clerk.

44, Lincoln's Inn Fields, w.c.

Messrs. Lee, Pemberton and Reeves, to the Vestry Clerk.

44, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

London, 29th September, 1866.

Dear Sir,

We have not had an opportunity of seeing Lord Cadogan or Mr. Sloane Stanley since this matter arose, owing to their being absent from town.

We are, dear Sir,

Yours truly,

Chas. Lahee, Esq.

Lee, Pemberton and Reeves.

APPENDIX I.

THE STATE OF CADOGAN GARDENS.

The Rev. R. Burgess to the Vestry Clerk.

69, Cadogan Place,
18th October, 1866.

Dear Sir,

If I am rightly informed, the nuisance of the Slaughter House with which the inhabitants of the south end of Cadogan Place were threatened is now at an end, so that I need not trouble you to make any further use of the statement I sent to you about a fortnight ago ; but the nuisance which the said inhabitants, on behalf of several of which, as well as myself, I now write, seems destined to have no abatement, but rather to increase. I have on more than one occasion endeavoured to call attention to the state of the Cadogan Gardens at the south end of the place, but now that this swamp and jungle have really begun to affect the health and life of the inhabitants, it is time to appeal to some law or authority which would take away the reproach that rests upon one of the finest open spaces of the metropolis. The soil having been dug out and carried further up, for forced vegetables, has made the lower part a hollow, which holds water like a basin. There is no drainage under ground, and on the surface long grass and jungle, with heaps of decomposing vegetable matter, dead leaves retaining damp, heaped up corners, with occasionally dead animals aiding the corruptions. This is the condition of what ought to be, according to the terms of the lease which the tenants hold, "cultivated only as an ornamental and botanicaal garden." The result of this is that in the houses ranging from No. 50 to 69, where I live, fever is frequent ; at No. 60 Mr. Fisher has had, and has, the scarlet fever in his house, and one of his sons has just sunk under it ; and as soon as my own family return home in perfect health, before ten days elapse three of them are ill ; and yet no officer who may be deputed to see to the Sanitary condition of the parish ever

turns aside to look at this disgraceful locality. I am now asked by the complaining inhabitants to ascertain if there be no means of getting these evils removed and those so-called gardens cleansed from their filth ; but before applying to the Secretary for the Home Department, I thought I might ask you to give me some information as to the state of the law in these matters. I have already written to the superior leaseholder to ask his co-operation in enforcing the conditions of the lease, but I hope to go further, and rescue one of the most beautiful open spaces, if properly cultivated, from becoming the most intolerable nuisance.

I am, yours faithfully,

Charles Lahee, Esq.,

Richard Burgess.

Vestry Clerk, Chelsea.

The Vestry Clerk to the Rev. R. Burgess.

Vestry Hall, Chelsea,

Rev. Sir,

5th November, 1866,

In further reply to your letter of the 18th ultimo I am directed to send you a copy of the Report made upon it to the Sanitary Committee by the Medical Officer of Health.

I have the honor to be,

Rev. Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Rev. R. Burgess,

Chas. Lahee,

B.D., &c., &c.,

Vestry Clerk.

69, Cadogan Place.

(Copy)

23A, Bruton Street,

Gentlemen,

2 Nov., 1866.

In reply to the memorial addressed to you by Mr. Burgess, I beg to report that I have again inspected the Cadogan Gardens, and that I am still of opinion that there is nothing in their condition which could be shown to be injurious to health. I am quite satisfied that they are not liable to produce fever or scarlatina, although they might possibly generate an aguish tendency; but no case of such a character has been reported to me. The chief defects in the management of the garden seem to me to

be that imperfect drainage occasionally allows the rainfall to remain for some time on the surface of the ground, causing a green moss to grow on the walks, and damp exhalations to rise in the air; and also that it is not cultivated like other metropolitan enclosures as an ornamental garden. On carefully reconsidering the subject, I cannot find any section of the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Acts, or of the Metropolis Management Acts, applicable to the case, or giving the Vestry power to interfere.

In my opinion the legal proceedings which may be requisite must come from the combined efforts of those who feel themselves aggrieved, and I should think that the most effectual proceeding would be to enforce the original covenants of the lease, which required that the garden should be maintained as a botanic or ornamental garden.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) A. W. Barclay, M.D.,
Medical Officer of Health.

The Rev. R. Burgess to the Vestry Clerk.

69, Cadogan Place,
5th November, 1866.

Dear Sir,

I have to thank you for sending to me a copy of the Report which has been made to the Sanitary Committee by the Medical Officer of Health, and that most unsatisfactory Report must necessarily induce the inhabitants of Cadogan Place to seek elsewhere for a remedy of the evils of which they complain.

In these days of advanced sanitary science it is not a little remarkable to learn from a Medical Officer of Health that "imperfect drainage, occasionally allowing the rainfall to remain for some time on the surface of the ground, causing a green moss to grow on the walks, and damp exhalations to rise in the air," tenderly as

this nuisance is dealt with, should not be prejudicial to the health of the inhabitants, who breathe that pestilential air from their very windows a few yards removed from it. When Medical Officers of Health so think, they will, no doubt, be directed to the Sanitary Report of the Metropolitan Board of Works recently issued, in which the evils of such exhalations are scientifically pointed out,

I am, yours faithfully.

Richard Burgess.

Chas. Lahee, Esq.,
Vestry Clerk, Chelsea.

